RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 284 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort..
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon Madras Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Colombo according to demand
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARONJEE MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA § ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,936
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,123
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April	MANELA ..	8,302
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,936
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th	Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th	Jan	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st	Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th	March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	KHANDALLA .	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1200

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	6263	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habashi	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	108	108	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	109
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	122
Kobe	810	380	235	190	143

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th ,,	8th Dec
Aades Maru	T. Miyabara	7772	11th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th ,,	8th Jan
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd. ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE MOGUL LINE

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

The S. S. "DARA" is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi on or about the 9th December, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for cabin and deck passengers. For particulars of freight and passage money apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

27th November 1923.
No. 16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling ..... £ 6,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
20, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 718.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwid Policies
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS,
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	Fl.60,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	Fl.42,429,151	£3,531,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoung.	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai. Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE List.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY No. 7.

Rs. 2450/-
Is the Current Price of a
FORD
Cut out this advertisement and send it in *with your name and address*, and we will send you full particulars of latest models.
FORD AUTOMOBILE (INDIA) LTD.,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Duroge & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Rajer & Co
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Banks Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared	1921 ..	.. 20%
Dividend declared	1922 ..	.. 30%
Dividend declared	previous years—	15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 13 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,190.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 90 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
JAIMAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS to canvass a patent medicine on commission. Apply Post Box No. 283 Bombay.
A R9118

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing Filing and Despatching Work, Shorthand will be preferred. Apply stating salary to Box No. 9887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9138

WANTED—AGENTS in all Towns to sell our popular Eagle Brand INK PACKETS, EXTRACTS and FLUIDS. Write to THE BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3.
A R9140

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring Health, Wealth and Happiness. Extra income for Servants, Mummas, Clerks and Commission Agents assured. Write soon enclosing one anna postal stamp to M. K. TRIVEDI, Nawa Naka, Rajkot (Kathiawar, India).
A R9143

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER up-country to take charge of the medical and sanitary departments of a large camp including labourers. Previous experience of and proficiency in accidents, surgery essential. Starting salary Rs. 500 and engagement for about three years. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 9882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9126

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in Arts, proficient in coaching up students for examinations seeks SITUATION as Teacher or Private Tutor. Box No. 9888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9139

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—ROOMS at cheap rents, (full ventilation, electric lights) at Pinjrapole 1st Lane, opposite Buffalo Stables. Apply on the spot or Meghji Valabhdas, Ghatkoper. Telephone No. 9821.
C R9117

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, paved with separate entrances and shops newly built at Mazgaon Road. Rent moderate. Apply VELJI LUKHAMSI, Dana Bunder or at premises.
C R9122

BLOCKS of two rooms consisting of one living room and one kitchen, situate at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, plot No. 48 are to be let. Rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. Special Water taps for the 2nd and 3rd floor. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. NAROTAMDAS N. JHAVERI, 3rd Agiari Lane, Khara Kuva.
C R9097

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—MECHANIC, SHOP, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY and FOUNDRY TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing Slotting, Shaping and other Machines are as good as new. Good proposition if whole lot is taken. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R9071

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R9146

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

COCOGEM.

M. S. KUMARASWAMY IYER, Esq., Nandikotkur, Kurnool Dist:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that your Cocogem is really very good."
As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T20

PARIS Saloon Cards, Rs. 6; Love Series 4-8-0; Beauties Rs. 2-8-0 per dozen. Send cash. List free. Apply to:—VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
T 9142

COMPLETE FURNITURE, Science apparatus, and library books of High School offered for sale. Terms reasonable. Write D. M. MUNSHI, Nadiad.
T R9135

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour muffler 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9130

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

FOR SALE IN KARACHI.—At Kiamari, an established Shipchandlers, Mineral Water Factory and Oilman's Stores. Good proposition for small capitalist. Apply Box No. 9889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9141

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R9139

KUSUMBA OIL AND OIL-CAKE—A high quality Machine pressed oil, suitable for all edible and other oil purposes. An excellent substitute for ghee, being extracted from clean fresh seeds. Can also be used in soap, varnish, paint, etc., making. Also oil-cake of the same seed—nutritious as cattle fodder and fretilising as manure. For samples and quotations apply to T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
T R9063

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 seater, Wire wheels, newly overhauled and painted, going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LD. Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18156

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 5 Seater Car, in perfect condition, run 8000 miles, painted upholstered and thoroughly overhauled. Reasonable offer considered. Must sell as owner leaving station. Also one Chevrolet, 5 Seater, 1921 model, in working order, Rs. 1400 apply immediately to Post Box, 618, G.P.O. Bombay.
JA 18149

PERSONAL.

A Very Rich Agarwala Family wants to adopt a Mangal Gotra Boy of about Fifteen Years' Age. The boy must be fair-looking, healthy, intelligent, receiving good education and of good character. Please write to Box No. 9871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", giving the above particulars and address.
P R9096

PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly HEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES,
Director and Secretary.
Agents: The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GOMATIBAI, daughter of Haridas Kalidas and widow of Vassanji Jivandas, late of Bombay, Hindu Naikin, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PREMSHANKER ODHAVJI BHAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 26th day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF
THE MUNSIFF AT SHAHJAHANPUR DISTRICT.

Suit No. 306 of 1923.

ANJAD ALI KHAN ..... Plaintiff
versus
RAFI ULLAH KHAN and others .... Defendant

To

Rafi Ullah Khan alias Nawab Khan, son of Ibayet Ulla, Pathan, resident of Shahjehanpur, Mohalla Alalnagar, dwelling at Byculla, Cycle Street, House No. 5, Bombay.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 195-0-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the day of 18th December, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 29th day of November, 1923.

(Sd.) For Judge,

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

C18256

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell his undivided one fourth share and all other his right, title, and interest of and in the properties first and secondly described at foot to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said share and interest or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14A, Rumman Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece of land (redeemed from payment of tax) together with dwelling house, consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts (whereof 122 square yards or thereabouts have been taken up by or in the moiety of a private passage and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7365 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid, on or towards West by the property of Dr. M. D. Roy, on or towards the North by the property secondly described and on or towards the South by the other moiety of the said private passage and beyond it by the property formerly or now of Krishnaji Trimbuck Dongre with said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1997 (5) and Street No. 1D Lamington Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land (redeemed from payment of tax) together with the dwelling house consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate, lying and on the West side of Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7365 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed and on or towards the South partly by the property first described and partly by the property of Dr. M. D. Roy which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1797 (6) and Street No. 1E Lamington Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1923.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
18222

TENDERS

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924 for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings, bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Asst. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
6179

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 250 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 7th December at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 250 tons selected and first class teak squares long and short as well as thin and thick from fresh stock just landed from Moulmein; sizes above 15 ft., above 12 ft., above 6 ft. and above 10 ft. Marks AB/M and GR & Co.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 2736.

The undermentioned property will be sold at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December next.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITH AN EXTENSIVE PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR A TANNERY SITUATE AT KALINA VILLAGE NEAR KOLHE KALYAN, KURLA.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1684 of 1921.

Aladin Cassum and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Attorneys for Aladin Cassum, and Bai Sherbannu, wife of Aladin Cassum, the plaintiffs in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, four of the defendants in the said suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 11th day of July and 15th October, 1923, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER, 1923, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), the following very valuable property by Public Auction AT THEIR SALE ROOMS, AT 123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

The property consists of land description whereof is as follows and the sheds erected thereon are suitable for tannery and have been equipped with the necessary tanning apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground admeasuring 44,134 square yards, situate at Kolhe Kalyan Tukdi and District Thana Peta Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra and detailed as under:—

Survey Nos. 2, 1, 1, 4-4, Acres 3. 2, 3, 0-9. Gunthas 5½, 6¾, 24, 30¾, 42, Kharaba 5, 42, 6¾, 43, 17¾, Acres 3, 2, 2, 0, Gunthas ¼, 2, 35¾, 28—8 acres, 27 gunthas.

Assessment Rs. 9-8-0, 3-4-0, 4-8-0, 1-10-0,—Rs. 18-14-0.

Square yards 15,185 10,497, 14,792, 3,360, —44,134 square yards.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Creek, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 117, on or towards the South by Nala and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 114, Pot No. 1 and Falni No. 1 and Road leading from Kurla to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.
No. 75, Apollo Street, Opp. The Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM CADEL ROAD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and with the joint consent of Mr. Augustus Mathias Pinto the mortgagee and Elizabeth Knight widow of Henry Herbert Knight, and Lilly Saunders widow of George Alfred Saunders. The Mortgagors Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road the following very valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road in an Oart called Ghurwady belonging to St. Michael's Church Upper Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 801 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1489 New Survey No. 53 Cadastral No. 1363 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5316 and Street No. 56 and bounded as follow:—That is to say on or towards the West, East and North by the said Oart Ghurwady and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

Auction sale of 2 cases of Black Worsted Venitions and 3 cases Coloured Worsted Venitions 46in. 10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coating 42in., 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in., and 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

High Court Bombay.

Suit No. 1806 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew, Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market, under the name of Kakubhai Narandas. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece goods:—

2 Cases of Black Worsted Venitions 46in.
3 cases of Coloured Worsted Venitions 46in.
10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coatings 42in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

A good opportunity to Dealers in Cotton and Woollen Piecegoods.

Auction Sale of 5 cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres, 3 cases Miltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases cotton Coloured Italians, 2 cases Striped Tennis Serge 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetions, 5 cases Dyed figured Poplins, 2 cases Black Art Silk figures, 1 case Superfines, 5 cases coloured worsted venetions, 5 cases Fancy Woollen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings.

High Court, Bombay.

Suit No. 1807 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew, Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market under the name of Cawasji Pirozsha and Co ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece-goods:—

5 cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres, 3 cases Miltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases Cotton Coloured Italians 2 cases Striped Tennis Serge, 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetions, 5 cases Dyed figured Poplins 2 cases Black Art Silk figures, 1 case Superfines, 5 cases Coloured Worsted Venetions 5 cases Fancy Woolen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S HARNESS SHOP AND GODOWN AT BHINDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Esmail'ji Alibhoy, Dawoodi Vohra (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods of the abovenamed Insolvent's shop and godown at Bhindi Bazar.

GOODS OF THE SHOP.

One big lot of Rosets for horse ears, bridles, Shami leather, tongs, rein holders, whip sockets, buckles, reels, horse bits, brass handles, carriage lanterns, metal polish, harness oil, carriage combs, oil cloth, sofa springs, laces, nail buttons, spurs, whips, saddles, burners, aluminium sheets, etc., etc., and tables, chairs, cupboards, show-cases, carpets, clock, copying press, safes, etc.

GOODS OF THE GODOWN.

6 cases sofa springs, wheels, khokhas, 1 cask harness oil, etc.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHENDI BAZAR (PAREL ROAD).

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys-at-Law Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY the 4th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by auction of the premises the undermentioned property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Behendi Bazar (Parel Road) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 139, New No. 7453, Old Survey No. 1527, New Survey No. 988 and Cadastral Survey No. 3407 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8052 and Street Nos. 276, 278 and 280 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazar Road, (Parel Road), on or towards the West by Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the South by the house of Tyabji Ebrahim Reshamwalla and on or towards the North by the house of Fakiri Nanabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at 121 Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE"
At 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
An "WANTED A SMILE."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN "HER ONLY WAY"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

Cinema Majestic
HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Star Films Ltd.
SUPER PRODUCTION
CHAMPRAJ HADA
Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.
A Tale of Rajpoot honour and faithfulness of Rajpoot bride bringing Forth in real glory the high standard of friendship and faithfulness that Rajputs held in the Times of Akbar MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED—Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.
IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO DAY OR THIS WEEK
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT-and-DURING THIS WEEK
The World's Greatest Film Spectacle
"THEODORA"
First instalment—six parts
It is the greatest of all screen spectacle and a wonderful nightmare of thrills. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before such gorgeous photo-play attempted. The cost exceeded £ 700,000 over 30,000 costumes required, and 25,000 people actually took part in this production.
Be sure to see it—or you will repent
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wednesday 5th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
MRUCHAKATIKA.
Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA.
Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager, G. N. M.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
The Exhibition of the
BOMBAY ROOM
Constructed and Decorated by the Staff and Students will be open to the Public
FREE
on Monday, 3rd and Tuesday, 4th Dec. 1923 from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14.

While the better feeling which we were able to report last week has been maintained in the cloth and yarn market, the tone is not quite as strong as it was a week ago, and to-day the demand for all classes of piece-goods is exceedingly quiet. Occasional relapses in the Liverpool and New York cotton markets, such as are only to be expected after the bulls have been roaring effectively for so long, produce a degree of nervousness which militates against a large business here, and this nervousness is not wholly removed when the raw material makes a good recovery. When American futures (January delivery) were at the top price of the season yesterday this market received no stimulus whatever.

At the same time there has been a general stiffening of cloth values, and in particular instances the advances quoted by manufacturers have been described by potential buyers as "staggering" in their magnitude. Fabrics made from Egyptian yarns have in all cases been subjected to large advances, and the market has not been able to accommodate itself to the new range of values, which has checked business, for the time being at any rate. Another adverse influence is found in the dissolution of Parliament.

The reduced turnover for the week is not due to lack of selling opportunities, but to the wide differences between buyers' and makers' views of price. From the chief Indian markets a large inquiry is reported, chiefly for light bleaching cloths. Printers are not prominent in the inquiry, and the ordinary Burnly trade is still very poorly supported. Calcutta and Bombay want to place business in dhooties, jacconets, and mulls at prices which are out of date, and Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras are all closely interested in these styles.

Of the other Far Eastern markets, China continues to disappoint, and reports of Java and Singapore demand are none too encouraging. Egypt and the Levant make improved bids for greys and whites, but are still behind market values. Central and South America have contributed a moderate miscellaneous demand. New York buyers have taken heavy makes of sheetings and also various fancies, but makers of velvets do not share in the demand. Home-trade buying is still in operation, but the consignments booked are not of the usual weights for the time of the year.

Conditions in the yarn markekt are steadier. American spinners are turning out a little more twist and weft. Some of the coarse counts producers are in a healthier position but the export trade generally is checked by the rise in quotations. Bolton qualities remain well protected by engagements, and for the finer numbers advances of 2d. per pound over Friday's rates were paid yesterday.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Nov. 14.

Markets for both seed and oil have continued generally steady and inclined firmer. Linseed oil is not in heavy supply on spot or in near positions, and with a fairly good demand prices have held and now quote £41. 10s. to £42 for spot oil and £41. 5s. for November delivery.

Crude Egyptian cotton oil has been in good request, and in sympathy with seed has again substantially advanced in value to £38. 10s. per ton naked ex Hull mill prompt, while technical refined (soapmakers' grade) offers at £40. 15s. Palm-kernel oil has been a firm market, and now quotes £39. 10s. Crude soya bean oil appears to be steady round £37. 10s., but little trade is passing in other soft oils, though values are not affected.

In the oilseed section the feature is the firmness of linseed, both old and new Plate seed quoting, if anything, above last week's figures. The very optimistic official estimates of the yield of the coming Argentine crop are considerably discounted by market opinion, and this naturally has had its effect upon values.

A fair business was done in Egyptian cottonseed at the lower range of values, but at the advanced figures of shippers trade is quiet.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Nov. 14.

The wretched quality of the jute that has come to hand contracts is affecting business in mangled and chested hessians and sacking. The operations in jute upon the market were consequently somewhat limited. Th quality of orders which manufacturers have on hand at present are sufficient to ensure that prices under cost will not be listened to for many weeks, but the turnover has not been on the scale of recent weeks and the market was quieter in tone. Yarn sales were not important. The prices paid were: 3 3/8d. for 24lb. sacking weft; 2s. 8d. and 2s. 8½d. for 8lb. cops. New York appeared to be short of light hessians and paid 2¾d. per yard for 7½oz. 40in.

The cloth branch, as far as hessians are concerned, has improved, and many orders have been refused owing to inability to fulfil delivery conditions. Prices during the week were as follows: Chested hessians, 10½oz., 40in., 3.83d. (3 10.12d.) per yard; 8oz., 40in., 2.83d. (2 10.12d.) per yard. Jute, first mark actuals, November-December £24. 10s., red S.S.C., actuals, November-December, £22. 10s., Daisee 2, November-December, £24. 5s.; Daisee 3, November-December, £22. 15s., all c.i.f. U.K. These prices reflect the firmness of the market.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Nov. 14.

The steam coal market presents a generally steady appearance. A little irregularity is noticeable for spot loading.

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

ON DONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/16.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady.
ON PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 556.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 606.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 596.
ON JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 148¾.
ON HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
ON SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
ON NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 324.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 723
Bank Demand	1/5 1/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/2
Fcs. Domand	555
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	234
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market—Steady

London, Dec. 1.

Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ „ 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of silver—Indian Buying Forward Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans	2 1/4
Belgium	94,35
Athens	225.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 1.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	25

London, Dec 1

TIN BLOCK	236 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 1.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 7/8 no change
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/8 „
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 9/16 „
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 5/8 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 7/8 „
Govt. Securities 3%	58 „

London. Dec 1.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 5/8
„ 5 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 103
„ 7 „ „ „	„ 116

BULLION

London, Dec. 2.

Bar Gold per oz. Ready S. 94-11.
Bar Silver per oz. Ready d. 33-4.
Bar Silver forward d. 32-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet: Small business; India bought.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.34 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.60.

Bombay. Dec 3.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 25-1-3.
Bar Gold 1st settlement Rs. 25-1-3.
Bar Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-1-6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 78-12.
Bar Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement 78-11.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Ready:—25—1—6				
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak				
Magsar	25—1—6	—		25—1—6
Teji Mandi.				
Kartak				
Magsar	0—6—0			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Ready	78—11			
Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	79—6—0	—	78—15—0	79—4—0
Teji Mandi				
Kartak	—			
Magsar	1—4—0			

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36, Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 1920-23 Nil.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 90-10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 96-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 due Rs. 95-9.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Nil.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102-6.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 102-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 106-5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Tax) due 1932, Rs. 103-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 7974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.

TONE OF MARKET:—
Quoting more or less nominal with few buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

3rd December 1923.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 33 to 54 points in New York futures. Early the market declined on speculative selling and general long liquidation but later improved on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 29 to 36 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Our market is almost certain to follow any decline which may occur in America but judging by the present outlook a decline on that side does not appear likely, whilst operators here are already dealing in anticipation of such a reaction and are putting the forward rates considerably below the real value of cotton. Should America decline to any marked extent between now and the end of the month when the present trade restrictions are due to be removed, our market is likely to follow in sympathy, but as mentioned above there is no indication at present of any setback in America, and in case prices there should be higher by the end of December it is quite probable that our market will have to advance when the restrictions in question are removed.

In accordance with the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened to-day for settlement of old contracts at Rs. 674 i. e. Rs. 9 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May and fluctuated between Rs. 676 and Rs. 666 and finally closed at Rs. 674. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 643 advanced to Rs. 648 declined to Rs. 637/38 and closed at Rs. 645 steady. Whilst March opened at Rs. 633 and fluctuating between Rs. 638 and Rs. 628/29 closed at Rs. 635. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 550 and closed at Rs. 558.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last with little doing.

No tenders were made to-day against Oomra and Bengal for December/January delivery.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Fully Good Broach	April May	674
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	558
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	645
Fine Oomra.	March	635

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	S'fine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good.	F,G,Fair.
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	625	610	595	580	..
M. G. Oomra No. 4		710	700	685	.. ..
M. G. Cent Prov. No. 1		740	730	715	.. ..
M. G. Cent. Prov. No. 2		725	715	700	.. ..

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	674
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	554
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	644
Fine Oomra	March	634

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers report of December 3rd says:—

New York Market 1st December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Closing Prices	Since previous close
36 70	Dec.	37.15	+45
36. 0	Jan.	36.45	+35
36 20	Mar.	36.74	+54
36 42	May	36.90	+48
35 85	July	35.88	+23
29.00	Oct.	29.40	+40

Telegraphic market advice: January highest 36.58, lowest 35.75, range. 83 points. Continued long liquidation and speculative selling early; market advanced later on short covering, foreign and trade buying.

Liverpool Market 1st December 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
21 67	Jan 21 50—17	21.47—20	21.31 —36
21 61	Mar. 21.45—16	21 44—17	21. 0 —31
21 39	May		21.10 —29
20 58	July		20.53 —33
17.29	Oct.		17.00 —29
25.96	Jan. 1924 Egyptian.		25.32 —64
23.50	Nov. „ „		23.95 —Nil

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Fair amount of long liquidation met by local buying. Market steady.
(2) January highest 21.55, lowest 21.31, range. 24 points. Fair long liquidation. Scattered buying. Tone of market uncertain.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
„ „ Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	21.49
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	26.10
New York 11 a. m.	
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
New Orleans 10 a. m.	

Jan.
Mar.
May
Oct.
Jan.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 1.

Months	To-day's prices.
Dec.	21.29—32
Jan.	21 31..31
Feb.	21.29—30
Mar.	21.30—59
April	21.15—22
May	21.10—25
June	20.85—31
July	19.53—56
Aug.	18.48—36
Sept.	17.10—26
Oct.	17.00—29
Nov.	16 62—32
Dec	16.52—32

Tone—Barely Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	25.24—57
Jan.	25.32—64
Feb.	25.40—65
Mar.	25.50—65
April	25.55—65
May	25.55—65
June	25.62—65
July	25.50- 65
Aug.	25.40—75
Sept.	25.20—30
Oct.	24.20—
Nov.	23.95—

Tone;—Additional Cotton quotations unchanged

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		34,000
„ „ Continent		60,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	36.45 +35
„	Mar.	36.74 +54
„	May.	36.88 +46
„ „	July	35.88 +33
Spot Cotton at New York		37.65 +30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		36.00 +25
Futures „ „	Mar.	36.62 +72
„ „ „	May	36.52—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/8
Silver mined		64 1/8

New York Dec. 1.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Bs. 43,447
„ Exports to Great Britain	80,45
„ „ to France and Cont.	..
„ „ to Japan	100,55
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	16,55
„ „ at Interior Ports	28,98
„ „ „ „	11,45
„ „ „ „	24.83
„ „ „ „	93,60
„ „ „ „	230.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Total in Sight	6,528,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	450,000 „
East Indian „	192,000 „
American „	3,292,000 „
Other „ „	154,000 „
Total Sales	45,000 „
East Indian Sales	1,700 „
Total Speculation	.. „
„ Export	.. „
East Indian Export	.. „
„ „ Stock	32,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	4,800 „
„ „ Actual Export	— „
„ „ Imports	3000 „
„ „ Speculation	900 „
American Afloat	221,000 „
East Indian Afloat	34,000 „
Total Afloat	346,000 „

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 1.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J F Sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	40/9
AUSTRALIAN D/J Sellers	45/
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Value	43/9
Wheat afloat to U.K.	2,005,000

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 1.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton D J Value	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED Argentine D/J Sellers	£ 17 5/8
„ J/F Easier tendency sellers	„ 17 1/8
Tone —Harder to buy	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton N/D	23 3/8
Tone—Nominal.	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D. Sellers	10 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED D/J value	£ 18 5/8
LINSEED Export	2,000 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	43 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 15 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	13 14 0
eelseed, White 35-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	.. 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	.. 0
Teelseed, Black	70 0 0	— 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowrasced	9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May		7 6 3
Linseed, April/May		12 1 6
Groundseed., D to		11 8
Teelseed, Gajar, 35-15 Dec. Jan		16 0

12-HOUR SERVICE.
F.C.Whitten & Co.
We supply glasses to improve your appearance and not to mar it!
YUSUF BLDGS., CHURCHGATE ST.

METALS.

London, Dec 1

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	„ 62 5/16
Copper Braziers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 30
Corrugated Sheets	„ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec 3

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec 3.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Pauch Teka Joint		57 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec 1.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D sellers	£ 72 0/
„ Tone—A 1/May Steady	„ 19 5/
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Dec. Value	41 1/2
„ Jan-/Apl Value	38/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	30/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/4
Cuban Sugar on 30/12 F M Value	24/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13
Tone—Quiet	
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1/4
Tone—Steady	

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 1.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris..France	85

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 30 1923.

Cotton	12345 Bales
Wheat	11748 Qrs.
Linseed	8926 „
Rape, etc	55 „
Gingellyseed	2488 „
Poppyseed	254 „
Groundnuts	3123 „
Castorseed	1423 „
Rice	4542 „
Myrabollams	4999 „
Cottonseed	1631 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	4887 „
Juwar	3907 „
Masur	86 „
Barley	191 „
Bajri	4772 „
Coal	2412 Tons

(Continued from column 2.)

through a short supply of tonnage, but for backward loading prices are harder. Over the second half of the month increased activity is showing. Most collieries are well booked forward, but general price improvement hinges upon a better flow of tonnage.

Excepting Germany, from whence orders are low, the demand from the Continent is fully maintained, but such demand is now of a steady character and stripped of its mid-year abnormality. Over 1924 a further 150,000 tons of second Admiralty large and best steam smalls have been sold at 27s. and 18s. 6d. respectively, but there is now a lull in contract buying.

Best Admiralty large rules very steady between 27s. 6d. 28s., with second grades 6d. to 1s. firmer at 26s. 6d.-27s. 6d. Dry large is a dull spot, and supplies move off slowly at the late figures of 27s. bests and 26s. ordinaries. Monmouthshires have a good business for late November, but in the interim supplies are heavy and prices easy. Black veins offer for prompt at 26s. 6d. with Western Valleys 25s. 6d. 26s., while Easterns display irregularity between 24s. 25s. 6d. All small coals are firmly held and inclined to be in short supply. Coking descriptions good at 21s., best steams and bunkers 17s.-18s. 6d. good cargoes, strong 15s. 17s.

Very little call for patent fuel, but prices held at makers' minimum of 32s. bests and down to 29s. other qualities. Coke moderately active, but Continental demand below normal. Best foundry near 47s. 6d. and others down to 42s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.
S S Khandalla, Downing, Durban.
Dec. 3.
S S North Pacific, Gill, Lorenzo Marques.
S S British Sailor, Drysdale, Abadan.
S S. Dogra, Blance, Samarang.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 3.
S Altai Maru Chiba, Kobe.
S S Maur Svensen, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Genoa for Genoa, etc.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.
Steamer Dogra for Mauritius via Karachi.

S S North Pacific:—The steamer North Pacific 2490 tons, Captain R. Gill arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marquez with a cargo of coal.

S S British Sailor:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer British Sailor 3444 tons, Captain P F Drysdale arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of oil.

S S Dogra:—Turner Morrison and Company's steamer Dogra 3281 tons, Captain T. Blance arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang with a cargo of sugar.

S S Altai Maru:—The O S Kaisha steamer Altai Maru 4847 tons, Captain K Chiba sailed from harbour yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Maur:—Messrs. Forbes F. Campbell and Company's steamer Maur 650 tons Captain J. Svensen sailed from harbour yesterday for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, 3rd December).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Iris 4332 Genoa Jan'y, W & A Graham & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4347 Kobe 4/12 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald, 3446 C Ports 5/12 P F and Co.
9 Khandalla 3239 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
10 City of Adelaide 4177 Marmugoa 4/12, K N and Co.
12 City of Poona 4791 Karachi 5/12 K N & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 4/12 T M & Co..
16 Reca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York, 8/12 V Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe 9/12, O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 2936 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
3 Bankura 1909 P. Gulf, 6/12, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 4857 Busrah 7/12, M M and Co.
5 Jalapalaka 2730 R'goon 5/12, S S W Co.
6 Alipore 3241 N F 3/12 M M & Co.
7 Ozarda 2038 K'chi N.F. M M & Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa 4/12 M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210 Kobe N.F. N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
12/13 Maur 649 Bangkok 3/12, F F Campbell and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gamari 3232 Rangoon, 5/12 M M & Co.
D & E Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool 6/12 K N and Co.
F Ahmedi 13313 P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
H Killindini 129 M Coast, 4/12 R E Colin & Co.
N Chanda 3941 Calcutta, 4/12 M M & Co.
P Dogra 3281 Rangoon, 5/12, T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Dongola due about 9th December, Agents P. and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Bomala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Agent J F Co.
Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agent J F & Co.
City of Calcutta, due about 10th December, Agent K L Co.
Pitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Anastilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Martenfels due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Roederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 30th November, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 15th December, Agent W and A. Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L. T. Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italian.
Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.
Aussa due about 26th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 26th November, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lamo Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th Decembr, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
North Pacific (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 3.

S S Maloja for London:—30 bales cow hides tanned, R Alimohomed; 12 bales goat skin tanned, R Alimohamad; 6 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassan; 21 bales goats skin, L. Hassan; 18 bundles woollen carpets, Haji Aga Ebrahimoff; 19 bundles lamb skin, Haji Aga Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles Lamb skin, The Frontier Commercial Agency; 10 bundles woollen carpets, J S Naraj and Sons, 14 bundles lamb skin, K B H Karrimbux and Sons; 71 bales hemp, Tayeballi Dawoodbhoy; 15 bundles Lamb skins; M A Md. Sidikkaptri; 6 bundles Lamb skins, Md. W. Abdool Karim; 6 bales country Goats skin, K Esmail; 7 bales country sheep skins, K Esmail; 3 cwt fish maws, H A Mohamad and Sons; 30 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 cases Ind. Mica slabs, Lyon Lord and Co., 65 casks salted Goat skin, Enamdar Abdool Rahman and Co. 65 pckgs wearing apparel etc. Thos. Cook and Sons; 35 bales Lamb skins, H A Aminoff.

S S Unlana for Genoa:—50 tons Iron plates, Goolam Hoosein Essaji; 50 tons Angle Goolam Hoosein Essaji; 46 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee 449 bales Ind. raw cotton Kilachani Devchand 85 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—2001 cwt. myrobollams, Parsottamdas Dgs. & Co., 4000 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 2000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Somersetsire for Dunkirk:—103 bales Ind. raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1100 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 4440 bales Indian raw cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp:—1042 cwt crushed bones, Hoilinghurst and Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent—770 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Rechenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co., 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 390 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 110 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Renchenfels for Antwerp:—58 bales cotton dropping, L Ebrahimji.

S S Renchenfels for Rottendam:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Veikart Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—2000 cwt oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand; 1000 cwt myrobalams, Mathuradas Bros.; 15 bales wool raw, M Oomersey; 19 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co, Ltd.; 80 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 30 bales wool raw F P, F F Campbell and Co. 36 bales wool raw, N Vazir; 56 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 180 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton T. Co., 52 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Allibhoy Bhanjee; 10 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 5 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw, Alimohamed; 6 cases household kit etc. T. Wilkin; 40 bales grey cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons; 388 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal; 150 bales country cotton waste B Meyer and Co. 55 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, T C Kaisha; 44 bales hemp, Shamjee Ruljee and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—165 bales country cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Egremont for New York:—201 cwt gum Karaya, Jeyram Parmanand; 175 cwt gum Arabic Narsi Mulji; 42 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 7 Nough empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 29 gallons kerosene oil, Standard Oil Co. of New York, 20 cwt cardamoms C Jivanlal and Co., 210 cwt. gum Arabic, P Kooverjee.

S S Egremont for Barcelona:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 330 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.,

S S Egremont for Philadelphia:—20 cylinders hardware, The Bombay Ammonia Ref. Store Co.

S Iris for Genoa:—2002 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Genoa for Naples:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—5000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 wt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—4032 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Hongkong:—52 cwt Per Yellow Resins, R Monjee and Co., 8 trunks and 38 pieces ivory, I. Cooverjee and Co. 75 cwt khimmis, Hoosainbhoy and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. raw cotton, M Rambhagat and Co., 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

3rd December 1923.

S S Pandit from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—263 bundles gunnies, 433 bales Gunnies; 25 bales jute twine, 128 bales Hessian cloth, 100 bales B. Twills, 62 Poles, 77 Planks.

From Madras—11 cases Aniline dyes, 1441 kegs white paint, 39 kegs black paint, 11 drums Burming Paint, 108 kegs Red Paint, 24 drums cosmopolitan paint, 3054 bags Rice, 52 kegs red lead dry, 34 boxes Red lead dry, 11 coil M. Rope, 600 drums Tar, 30 kegs Green Paint, 284 Logs Scrap Iron, 342 pieces Joists, 275 cases Tea, 91 chests Tea 13 cases Ind. condiment.

From Tuticorin—136 bales cotton, 29 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—960 bundles coir rope, 830 coils coir rope.

From Calicut:—98 basket dry ginger, 302 bundles Joggery, 1009 bales cotton, 665 bags Copra.

S S Naringa from Passoracan.—Agents B I S N Co.:—10068 bags sugar.

From Pamarockan:—6783 baskets solid Molasses.

From Samarabaya:—49204 bags sugar, 1021 baskets Molasses; 63 drums arrack.

From Tegal:—5629 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—18974 bags sugar.

From Java:—6 boxes sample sugar, 4 cases sample sugar; 4 parcels sample sugar.

S S Bamora from Basrah. Agents B I S N Co.:—11227 baskets wet dates, 1497 bags dry dates, 295 bundles skin dates.

From Dubai—75 tins Pearls s/c.

From Bunder Abbas:—11 cases Assapoetida, 44 bundles R. Tenos; 3 bundles s/c specie.

From Josk:—100 bags mataots.

From Maskat:—2097 bags dry dates, 7 bundles specie, 1 tin Pearls, 123 crates pamgranets, 935 baskets wet dates, 204 bgs sarding.

From Chorkar:—461 bundles saffi mats.

From Gwadur:—250 bundles mats, 44 bundles dry fish.

From Pumbo:—1133 bundles mats.

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, December 4.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

51-23—842-21—Motichand and D, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Buerlin Brothers, Little and Co.

71-23—5662-22—Lala and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co, Ramjanalli Lalji Sajan, Malvi M R and Co.

79-23. In Re: Indian Company's Act, In Re. Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, Payne and Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Bhagwandas Goculdas Gandhi and others, N C Dalal and Co.

37-23—1449-19—N C Dalal and Co, Motilal Hukumchand, Patell Brothers Mulla and M.

55-23—947-232—Malvi M R and Co, R B Kalianmal Tillockchand, Dharamsey Jatha and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

59-23—5857-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Mongibai widow, Khimji Vishram and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4013-21—Little and Co, Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors v Gangalal Motilal and ors, Manilal and K.

1246-20—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Anandrao Ramchandra Manker and anr v Anandrao Ramchandra Desai, Shamrao M and H.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO COMPROMISE.

1608-22—Sabnis G and S, Haji Mahomed Haji Amod Kurtha, Ahmed Haji Ismail and others, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr Robert Hango Navarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

871-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam v Hirji Bhagwandas, Malvi M R and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisan v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co., Ambaji Gangaram v Bhagshoth Balsheth and another Purnanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3745-21—Payne and Co. Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dharrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mulla L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co., Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4512-23—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Land and Mills Co, Ltd, Narsey Vardhman and others, Ardeshir H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

In Insolvency.

Applications for discharge under section 38

679-22—Re: Vrajlal Virji Sha, Hiralal Sampatram Madhowji and Co.

455-23—Re: Feroze Jamsedji Mulla Feroze, S R Bottlewalla and Co, Patell and E.

387-22—Re: Goculdas Devaram Thacker, Bhimji Ramdas, Amarchand and M.

308-22—Javeri and Co, Re: Motichand Rawji Gandhi, Maneckchand Ramchand Gujar, Bhaishanker K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4043-23—Merwanji K and Co, Charandas Vasanji and anr, Navroji Nusserwanji Bhedwar and anr, J S Kathitia.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V. Shambhuprasad Khodidas, Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Joshi, The Venus Electric Co, and others, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhma and another, Merwan Boman Irani and others, Lala and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and others, Pachaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas, Manilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4202-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira, J L M D'Souza and others.

4250-23—Amarchand and M Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and another, Mufuli Gulam Husein and another.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and others, Shankerrao Mahadeo Khote, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam, Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4295-23—Mirza and M, Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar, Syed Muzafri.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4332-23—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, M Nagarseth and Sons, Edgelow G P and Co.

Long Causes.

For Judgment.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co,, Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and C.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co., Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and another v Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.

S C Cf 2388/25621-22—Madhavji and Co., Gulabsingh Gurudahsingh v Kokamal Madhoram, Hiralal and Co.

3730-20—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji Motichand Jechand and others, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

929-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

1945-23—Daphtary F and D, Francis Anthony Cyril Bebello and others, The Indian Co,operative Navg. and Trading Co, Ltd, and others, Malvi M R and Co, Motichand and D, Maddhowji and C.

482-22—Smetham B and L, Bhikabai widow, Hariba Samalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Kharas and Co. For Hearing and Orders.

5317-22—Motichand and D, Shanker Ramchander Khokhar, Sir Goculdas Kailandas Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

5318-22—Mitochand and D, Dr. Vinayek Narayen Bhajeker, Malvi M R and Co.

2050122—Smethan B and L, Tukaram Yeshnwant Meher, Hariba Samalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamshedji Ratanji and Co v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2733—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand v Dewidutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

For Trial of Counter claim.

O.C. 5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Kaloomal Shrimal, Khatri Mahadeo Abdulla, Madhowji and Co.

Short Causes.

3598-23—Motichand and D, Esmail Haji Haroon, Apub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia and Co.

4127-23—Tyaji D and Co, Sarupchand Amichand, Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

Long Causes.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 57.

REFERENCES.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinavak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Merwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Drupadibai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, v Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

L A Ref 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

3881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Crutier Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

722-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu N Bharucha and Co v Paichand Velji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

CATHOLIC HOSTELS IN BOMBAY.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Association which is a branch of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation of the Diocese of Damaun came off on Sunday the 2nd inst. at the Gloria Church School Hall before a large audience, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera presiding. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Association Dr. Socrates Noronha read his annual report which stated that the Association was founded in July of 1922 and the year under review was marked by some good progress considering it was in its first year of life. The first work in the field and the one which had absorbed all the attention of the Board was to provide young men with residential accommodation for reasons obvious to those who knew the conditions of living in Bombay. This desideratum, was partly realised by founding three hostels in Bombay one at Girgaum accommodating 40 residents under the superintendship of Mr. C. Sales Andrade, M.A., one at Byculla for 24 young men under Mr. A. H. Saldanha and one at Sonapur for 24 which was specially intended for students and was directly under the supervision of Francis can Brothers. It was gratifying to record that these hostels were very greatly availed of and were running full. They certainly fulfilled a very great need that was for long felt in this city.

Continuing the speaker said:—"The management of these hostels is entrusted to a committee composed of Mrg. Pera, Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, Prof. A. Soares, Mr. F. X. Alphonso and the superintendents. They have worked very strenuously to put these hostels on a firm footing and must be congratulated on their success. The other activities taken up by the Association to promote the welfare of the Catholic Youth is a Recreation Club and First Aid Classes. The Association has 140 members and the Board appeals to the Catholic youth to enrol themselves in as large numbers as possible."

A Lahore message of December 2 says:—The results of elections received so far show that Chowdhri Shahabuddin has been declared duly elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council by Sialkot Mahomedan constituency, Lt. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan by the Attock Mahomedan constituency and Nawab Sayyad Mohammad Mehrshat by Jhelum Mahamedan constituency.

MOTHER'S HELP AND BABY'S FRIEND

In every home where there are infants or young children Baby's Own Tablets are a necessity. Mothers who once use these Tablets never again resort to the old-fashioned teething powders and purgatives usually given to children, for Baby's Own Tablets inspire confidence from the very first dose.

They quickly reduce fever, relieve colic and croup, prevent and dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, relieve indigestion, expel worms, quiet the nerves and quickly promote health-giving sleep.

Guaranteed absolutely pure, and safe even for the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets can be had from chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATION

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 3. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 4 0
Elphinstone	1 4 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Sahta:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phœnix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	8 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.915 inches
Temperature of Air	77.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 "
Dew Point	66.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	72% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 "
Minimum do. do.	72.3 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	E,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 149
Fall of rain	inches
Total fall during month	"
Do. do. do. year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Dec. h. m.	ft in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft in.
M	3	6 0	26 3	3	13 0	18 6
		19 11	25 5			
Tu	4	1 17	28 4	4	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 10		18 58	16 8
W	5	1 49	28 0	5	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 6		19 30	17 3
Th.	6	2 12	27 6	6	3 23	19 2
		22 17	29 4		15 35	15 1
F	7	--	--	--	--	--
Sat.	8	--	--	--	--	--
S.	9	8-23-31	30 10	9	5 58	17 9
		11 45	28 5		17 48	14 0

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS.

Anna 1

"RIDING ROUGH SHOD."

COMMISSIONER'S REGARD FOR CORPORATION.

POWER OF MAKING APPOINTMENTS.

DIE-HARDS GIVE CARTE BLANCHE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner stating:—

Under the powers vested in me under Section 80-A (1) of the Municipal Act Mr. K. Macgregor Innes is appointed Resident Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, on Rs. 1,200-100-1,600 on the terms and conditions specified in my letter No. P. Est. 42 of 22nd June 1923, temporarily from 3rd July 1923, the date of his assuming charge of his duties, for a period not exceeding six months on the understanding that this appointment by me shall only continue until such time as the Corporation may pass orders on my letter rererred to if such orders are passed before 2nd January 1924.

Mr. Byramji Jejeebhoy moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Fry seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said by recording the letter the Corporation would be giving their seal of approval on the doings of the Commissioner. Section 80-A clearly stated that the Commissioner was empowered to make an appointment only for six months. If the appointment extended over six months then the Commissioner under the rule should come to the Corporation for sanction. If he did not come to the Corporation it would amount to taking away the rights of the Corporation. He therefore moved that the consideration of the question be adjourned pending the publication of the report of the Committee as he thought the appointment would extend over six months.

SCANT REGARD.

Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding the amendment said it was not the fault of the Commissioner for making this appointment but of the Corporation. The Nationalist party had repeatedly pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner was making a breach of the Municipal Act. He could quote more than one instance when the Municipal Commissioner had disregarded the Municipal provisions. Their complaint was that the Municipal Commissioner was making permanent appointments under the guise of temporary ones. A number of times such questions had been discussed but the Corporation treated the discussion with scant courtesy and strengthened the hands of the Commissioner with the result that the Municipal Commissioner made bold to make permanent appointments under the guise of temporary appointment and thus rode rough shod over the Corporation. If there was any doubt about the interpretation of section 80-A they should take legal opinion on it. He however maintained that if there was any one responsible to allow the Municipal Commissioner to ride rough shod, it was the Corporation. The Commissioner was doing that for years past and it was high time they took legal opinion and stopped the Commissioner from flouting the rights of the Corporation.

On taking votes Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was lost.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner then said he was surprised that this matter was brought again for discussion. As a matter of fact, it was found necessary in July last to make an appointment and accordingly in June he wrote to the Corporation for making an appointment, but the matter was shelved and if the appointment was not made, it was the Standing Committee who deserved blame and not he. If he had also not made this appointment he feared that it would have involved the Municipality's plant and machinery in damage amounting to Rupees seven or eight lacs. He had to make the appointment in view of the urgency of the matter, as he had the right to do so, under the Municipal Act. He had made two similar appointments in the past two or three weeks and he would do so in the future.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved an amendment that legal opinion be taken on this question and in the meantime the matter be disposed of.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not necessary for the Corporation to waste time and energy in taking legal opinion as section 80-A was quite clear. What the Corporation had however to consider was whether the Commissioner knew at the time of making appointment whether it would last six months or more and for that they would have to depend upon the Commissioner's word. In this particular case he thought the Commissioner had taken a practical and business like view or else Corporation's property to the tune of several lacs would have been damaged.

Dr. Vora said if their was an urgent matter the Commissioner asked for priority and he failed to see why he did not come to the Corporation before making the appointment.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji said the Corporation should insist upon the Commissioner to go to them if he thought the appointment would last more than six months.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee did not see the justification of taking legal opinion as he thought there would always be a risk of the Commissioner's making a permanent appointment under the guise of a temporary one.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said urgency required that the appointment should be made at once and the Commissioner only acted as the urgency of the case required.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought the Commissioner should have brought this matter before the Corporation in a regular way as he (speaker) thought that the appointment would last two years and not six months.

Dr. Sukhia in supporting the Commissioner said, under section 64, the Commissioner was entitled to make the appointment if he thought that delay would cause damage to the Municipal property. The Commissioner, he said, had made a mistake in quoting section 80-A instead of section 64.

On votes being taken the amendment was lost and the original resolution was agreed to.

ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, then asked for priority of the following item:—

That the Corporation Resolution No. 4737, dated the 30th August 1923, voting an Address to the Governor Designate Lt.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Leslie Orme Wilson, be rescinded.

The President ruled Mr. Sahasrabudhe out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Point of order would only arise when the proposition was moved. In this case no proposition was moved.

President:—Under the rules of procedure the President had the discretion of putting any matter for priority. In this case he did not grant the priority as he ruled the item out of order.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—Why do you rule it out of order?

President:—Because the Corporation voted it recently.

The Corporation then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CUTS IN EXPENDITURE.

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the Corporation hall to discuss item by item the Budget estimates for 1924-25, Mr. R.M. Chinoy presiding.

At the outset consideration was given to the estimates of expenditure under the heading, printing and stationery.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved for a reduction of Rs. 5,000 in the estimate for printing. He thought the charges for printing had abnormally increased since the last year and he saw no justification for that.

Mr. G.T. Fry complained of the costliness of the paper used in printing agenda papers etc. He insisted that there should be very economic use of stationery even in matters of minutest details.

Mr. Haveliwalla thought that the reduction proposed would not impair the efficiency of work.

On being put to vote the motion for reduction of Rs. 5,000 in printing was carried by 6 against 3 votes and an amount of Rs. 45,000 was sanctioned for printing as against Rs. 50,000 estimated in the budget.

The item of stationery for Rs. 1,800 was next taken up.

Mr. Jamnadas proposed a reduction of Rs. 800. He said that members of the Corporation should not use Corporation stationery. Members went there and wrote private correspondence. He suggested that they should be charged for that at the rate of two pice.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy:—Well, I come here to work on behalf of the public. If I am not to write a letter to my office, where should I get the stationery?

The Chairman thought that the course suggested by Mr. Jamnadas was not advisable.

The Secretary said that if members were charged for note papers and envelopes, the pencils provided for them would have to be charged for and the amount so realised would have to be credited to the Income side. He inquired if the Standing Committee desired that he should not supply the members with pencils.

Mr. Haveliwalla:—Members should not be supplied with pencils.

Mr. Tairsee:—None of us are in fact using the stationery of the Corporation.

On being put to vote, Mr. Mehta's motion for reduction was carried, 7 voting for and 2 against it. An amount of Rs. 1,000 was then sanctioned for stationery as against Rs. 1,800 shown in the estimates.

The Committee next agreed unanimously to reduce the travelling charges of Audit and Account Establishment from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 700.

After some more items were sanctioned without much discussion, the Committee adjourned till to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS AND CORPORATORS.

DR. VELKAR'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, has sent the following reply to the Municipal Secretary in connection with the Government's letter Re: admission to Apollo Bunder on the occasions of the departure and arrival of outgoing and incoming Governors:—

Dear Sir,

With reference to your circular letter No. 8227 of 30th ultimo, I have to say that their Excellencies, outgoing and incoming Governors have thought it fit to accept the addresses from a divided house of the Bombay Municipal Corporation notwithstanding the strong public opinion on the question and common courtesy required it of the Government to send the necessary cards of admission to every member of the Corporation whether the member desired to attend or not. To ask the members, therefore, to what practically amounts to applying for admission is adding insult to injury already caused to the sentiments and feelings of the people by the Corporation voting the addresses and their Excellencies accepting them."

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri has similarly addressed a letter to the Municipal Secretary stating that a card ought to be sent to every member of the Corporation, irrespective of whether he has signified his intention to make use of it or not.

"BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS."

MEETING AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day the 4th December 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Rangari Chawls, Khar Road, Bandra, when Messrs V. J. Patel Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Jayashukhlal K. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Punjabhai Thackersey, Govindrao Pradhan and Dr. M. B. Welkar will speak on "the Boycott of British Empire goods".

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

MR. INVERARITY'S EVIDENCE.

On Monday morning the Indian Bar Committee examined Mr. J. D. Inverarity of the Bombay Bar Association.

In reply to the President he said he started practice in Bombay since 1870 and at that time there were only 19 or 20 English Barristers practising here and Mr. Tyabji was the first Indian to be articled at Home.

Question.—How would you compare the pleaders of those days with those of the present day in regard to educational qualifications.

Answer.—I am reluctant to express an opinion. All I can say when I came out a number of Vakils who were very competent men were practising on the Appelate Side.

Question.—You know the pleaders—in which I include Pleaders and Vakils practising in the High Court—are asking to be allowed to practise as Advocates on the Original Side and now we have been told that there are 1200 pleaders on the roll at the present time. I suppose we may assume that very few of them have very substantial pratise on the Appellate Side.

Answer.—I don't think he would get very much business.

Question.—Would it not be simpler and better if we could get rid of the present arrangement and have one class of persons entitled to plead in the High Court. Only to enroll Advocates and not to enroll any more persons under the name of Pleaders.

Answer.—Certainly I think so.

Question.—Would there be any objection to have Advocates on the Appellate Side.

Answer.—I think there would be.—The objection would be that when the Appellate Side work comes up the documents will be in one Vernacular language or other.

Question.—Do you think any harm would result from allowing all the pleaders who actually practise in the High Court to call themselves Advocates.

Answer.—Well I think it would. First of all the pleaders on the Appellate Side know English as well as I do and you get rid of the status of the Advocate. The result would be Indian business not legal business but fighting business.

Question.—Outside the walls of the High Court an Advocate of the High Court is entitled if he likes to take instructions direct from his client.

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—It has been suggested by various witnesses that the system on the Original Side, according to which the Advocate takes instruction direct from the Solicitor should not be continued. This is a suggestion now I am prepared to assume that in all heavy and complicated cases the Solicitor is not absolutely necessary but is desirable. Is there any reason to retain a Solicitor in a simple case.

Answer.—First of all who is to know that the case is a simple one at the start.

Question.—I understand Pleaders are allowed to practise in the Insolvent Courts.

Answer.—No.

Question.—Do you think whether it is desirable that pleaders should put in Vakalatnamas.

Answer.—I do not know anything on the subject.

Question.—Would you be in favour of associating the Bar to any extent with the Judges of the High Court in the matter of making rules regarding the qualification for admission of Legal Practioners?

Answer.—No objection.

Question.—In England the Committees of the Bar have Disciplinary Jurisdiction over the members and we have been asked to consider that something of the kind should be done in India. Do you see any objection to the Bar being given Disciplinary Jurisdiction over themselves altogether or subject to the control by the High Court.

Answer.—First of all I have to say that the present practise is that the Bar Association looks after the conduct of the Bar. There is a Law Society who look after education. They hold meetings and appoint Committees. and consider the allegations against the accused. The Committee make a report to the Bar. The Bar then considers the report and then communicate to the Judges and then the Judges enquire into the matter.

Question:—Would you leave the final control in the hands of the H. C.

Answers:—Entirely.

Col. Stanyon.—Do you think that an Advocate full of practice on the Appellate side has time to interview client and do the Attorney's work.

Answer.—No.

Question.—In your opinion in the present circumstances an Advocate cannot do his work properly on the Appellate Side if he attempted to take instructions direct from his clients. Is it not a fact that many cases which come before the Court are made simple by the spade work done in the Attorneys' office or on the Appelate Side by the Pleader?.

Answer:—Yes

Mr. Duval.—Do you think one year in England is enough?

Answer.—I think it is.

Mr. Rangachariar: Do you think the Bar will be in a better position to fix legal education?

Answer.—I find that the Advocates of the H. C. certainly have been well educated.

Question:—Has now the time come that the Bar in India to meet on a common platform and discuss matters of common interest. Have you any serious objection—for creating a Central Council which can deal with education and disciplinary Jurisdiction?

Ans.—As far as education is concerned. I do not wish to express any opinion but consider that a Vakil who practises in a first class Chamber in Bombay for one year would be quite fit to becomes an Advocate as if he had passed an examination in England.

Mr. Patkar.—Do you think that Attorneys and Advocates are a superior class of practioners than Vakils?.

Answer.—I should not call them inferior. I do not consider there is any difference in their status.

And replying to a further question whether the cost on the Original side was unduly heavy, witness said it is extremely small as compared to England.

President.—By what you state about the incurring of unnecessary costs in Original Side do you mean to suggest that the dual system is defective?

Answer.—No.

Question.—You know that in the past there has been some difficulty in getting Counsel from outsire to appear in the H. C.

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Do you think it advisable that a litigant in Bombay should be allowed, if he wishes to get his Counsel of his choice from Calcutta or elsewhere?

Ans.—I have no objection if there is real expert advice. I think there would be reciprocity.

In answer to the President's question as to the strength of the Bar Association which thought that the time has now come for the establishment of an Independent Bar Association.

Mr. B. J. Desai said that it was the opinion of 20 members in a meeting attended by 60 while the strength of the Bar was 300.

Mr. K M Munshi said that the institution of an Indian Bar is a necessity and was in favour of an All-India Bar. Some kind of Central Body controlling it, except for Disciplinary Jurisdiction and thought a Provincial Bar was necessary

Question.—Do you think Provincial Council consisting of say half a dozen H. C. Judges and half a dozen Legal Practitioners will do?

Answer.—No. I should not.

Question:—Representation of the H. C. will be in the minority?

Ans.:—Yes.

Mr. Rangachariar.—What are your reasons for the Institution of a self-contained Independent Indian Bar?

Answer.—For the progress of any nation we have a uniform and self-contained law for preservation of traditions.

This concluded the labours of the Bar Committee in Bombay.

A Correspondent wires from Ajmer under date December 3rd:—

Maulvi Fazlul Huq, Pleader, High Court, Calcutta has arrived here to conduct the Ajmer riot cases.

LAW COLLEGE AT POONA.

QUESTION BEFORE UNIVERSITY SENATE

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Dr. R.N. Ranina moved that the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj, be recognised for the purposes of the examination for the degree of Master of Surgery provisionally for a period of five years from the 1st January 1924.

Surgeon-General Hooton drew the attention of the Senate to a defect in the University rules, under which while the affiliated college were liable to be inspected by the University authorities, the latter had no power to inspect recognised institutions such as the American Presbyterian Medical Hospital at Miraj. The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A.M. Kajiji moved that the Indian Law Society's College, Poona be affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Law with effect from the 20th June, 1924 as a full grade college teaching the course of study prescribed for the First and Second LL.B. examinations. Mr. Kajiji urged that was absolutely necessary to start another law college in the Presidency. At the end of the last terms there were 910 students studying for the First and Second LL.B. examinations in the Government Law School in Bombay, and he was sure a large majority of them were mofussil students. An additional college would relieve the congestion in the Bombay college.

Principal Kanitkar seconded the proposition

Mr. B.J. Wadia, in supporting the proposition, said the difficulty was not only one of overcrowding in the classes in the existing college, but also the absence of a hostel for law students, the want of which had long been felt.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan was not sure there would be no overcrowding in the proposed college at Poona, which was to be located in a few rooms at the Fergusson College. The promoters did not guarantee a permanent home for the college. He also considered that the arrangement made for giving lectures, namely that certain pleaders from Bombay would take certain days in a week was not satisfactory.

Principal Kanitkar assured the Senate that there was enough accommodation in the Fergusson College.

Dr. Harold Mann suggested that instead sanctioning permanent recognition to the new institution a time-limit might be fixed with a view to see how the institution worked He suggested that the institution might recognised for five years.

In order to enable the Senate to consider a proposal as suggested by him Dr. Mann moved that further consideration of the question be adjourned till the next meeting the Senate.

The motion for adjournment was carried

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

The Committee heard Mr. Amratlal Kalidas on Monday morning. In his written statement he mentioned that he was a member of the Association for the last fifteen years and he had been twice member of the Committee of management which gave him some insight into its workings. His experience regarding the holidays was that they were not excessive at all. He was quite opposed to the closure of the exchange unofficially and he suggested that the Managing Committee should notify any extra holiday to the public. He was satisfied with the existing hours of work.

Mr. Kalidas was against the fortnightly settlements as that would handicap the business of the brokers and inconvenience the clients by forcing them to go to budla every fortnight and pay extra brokerage.

He affirmed that the Managing Committee had tried to solve the taxing question of corners in the best interests of the public and brokers. His opinion personally was that as long as there were forward transactions on the list of the condition of corner in any of the scrips must be there. But, all the same, he was strongly in favour of keeping the forward transactions instead of the suggested cash business on the ground that the Association which had played a very conspicuous part in the prosperity of the textile industry of India by bringing the promoters and investing public in close touch with each other would be quite belittled. The investing public who have got such immense facilities by these forward transactions would be greatly hurt and the small investor, in anticipation of his savings, would not be able to take advantage of very low rates ruling sometimes in the market. He believed the Bear speculators were responsible in forcing the Bulls to create corners. The tremendous raid by the Bears in unfavourable occasions forced the Bull operator for his own safety to buy heavily the scrip. He opined that it is the link of forward transactions was broken every two or three months there were few chances of such positions; the Bear would stop selling heavily because any way, if he had no shares to deliver he should have to cover up his transactions when the link was broken and thus, if the scrip was not sold there would be no necessity for the Bull operator to buy. But, on occasions when a Bull syndicate might intentionally or otherwise create a corner the Managing Committee should intervene under Rule 26 of the Association for the safety of the public and the best interests of trade and give a final decision. He saw no reason in the complaints of abuse of the Rule and considered the said rule was absolutely necessary for the very existence of the Association inasmuch as it acted as a check upon reckless speculation.

Mr. Kalidas strongly objected to forcing upon the Managing Committee an extraneous body as the proposed Arbitration Committee. He paid a strong tribute to the impartiality, justice and wisdom of the Managing Committee's actions and did not see any much truth in the criticisms levelled against them.

When the Committee reassembled after lunch Mr. M. F. Groombridge was examined. He stated that the regulations of the Share Bazar were originally drawn up to conform with the requirements of the methods of transfer of shares of the Managing Agents of local companies whereas the companies should be compelled to alter their articles of Association, methods of transfer etc. in accordance with regulations laid down by the Association and in default their shares should not be allowed to be dealt in the market. He wanted that the Association should be given a charter or some recognition by Government so that it may be stronger. The object of the Association should be promotion of Joint Stock enterprise and it could be completely achieved by carrying it to the masses by reducing the face values of the shares of industrial concerns to Re. 10. He contrasted the low face values of London Market shares with the high values of Bombay and Calcutta.

He attributed the whole trouble of corners during the last three years to the fact that shares were in the hands of a few capitalists and not distributed generally to the small investor which laid the fault on the shoulders of the Managing Agents. He opined the only remedy for this was reduction of the face values of the shares. He desired enforcement of a common form of transfer deed and a common method of dealing with transfer of shares by every company complying with the regulations laid down by the Association. He supported adoption of the London Share Market system therein.

He opined monthly settlements should continue and should embrace all shares. He desired revision of the Bombay Government Stamp Act for the accomplishment of the object.

As the promotion of Joint Stock business in India he considered it essential that a nominal consideration and stamp duty be allowed in the further cases (1) when shares are deposited with a banker against as overdraft of any description and are transferred to the bank nominee's name, (2) when shares were transferred purely on account of a temporary contango transaction.

The Committee concluded its sittings for the day.

MR. SHROFF'S EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been puzzled with the letter of Mr. W. V. Dhurandhar in your issue of the 29th ultimo. Mr. Dhurandhar does not appear to have read the withdrawal on the part of Mr. K. R. F. Shroff before the Inquiry Committee as to the accuracy of the figures mentioned by him in connection with the floatation of the E. D. Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd. In the proceedings of the Stock Exchange Committee Mr. Shroff referred to the investors in E. D. Sassoon Mills shares as unsophisticated and ignorant. Capt. Sassoon pointed out that Mr. Shroff himself had applied for five hundred shares and had got three hundred shares and asked whether Mr. Shroff included himself in the class of unsophisticated and ignorant investors. Capt. Sassoon did not mention one thousand shares, but said that the vendors had applied for and taken up shares of the value of Rs. 1,40,00,000/-. This letter ought to illustrate to Mr. Shroff the mistake which he has made in dragging in irrelevant matters in the Stock Exchange inquiry which is liable to mislead the public so as to take away the public mind from direct matters at issue.

So far as the promotion of the E. D. Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd., is concerned every one, who is familiar with the atmosphere in which large fluctuations take place, knows that no floatation is put on the market until the promoters are fairly certain of a large number of shares being taken up. It is also usual in these cases to agree to allot shares to the nominees of people who had made original applications in large blocks. Mr. Dhurandhar speaks of shares having been "sold" even before the application forms were issued. I trust Mr. Dhurandhar understands that there could be no shares for sale and that there could be no effective transfer before the Company is incorporated. It is not, therefore, clear what is the exact grievance of Mr. Dhurandhar. No transfer forms are issued by a joint-stock company in respect of shares which have not been allotted. Until the time of the allotment, therefore, it is simply a question of parties applying to the Board to allot shares applied for by them to their relations, friends or nominees. There does not appear, therefore, to be anything extraordinary if this were actually done at the time of the floatation of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd. In fact it is a legitimate procedure as the under-writers take over all the balance of shares which are not taken by the public. The syndicate referred to by Mr. Dhurandhar is only a syndicate of under-writers and that in so far as the E. D. Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd., is concerned they were fully assured of their capital being taken up by the under-writers who were running the risk. It is not also known whether the under-writers in this case acted differently from what under-writers ordinarily do all over the world, and it is a matter of public knowledge that the under-writers have been difinitely left with very large blocks of shares which they cannot part with to-day to anybody except at a distinct loss. Where the point of public criticism therefore comes in is not at all clear except that the writer himself, who also holds these shares by way of investment, has full sympathy with Mr. Dhurandhar in the lamentation that their value has shrunk very largely—Yours etc.

A SHARE HOLDER.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THREE MONTHS FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Parulkar charged Kassuli Fazballi with driving his motor car No. Z4633 in a rash and negligent manner along the Queen's Road on Saturday morning.

The evidence showed that the accused was driving his car from Church Gate Railway Station to Marine Lines Railway Station on the wrong side of the road and in doing so collided with hack victoria No. 67 which was proceeding on the proper side of the road. The car smashed the right side of the victoria, dashed against a tree on the footpath and subsequently with the wall of Bunglow No. 18 and there it stopped. The occupants were unhurt, but the horse was injured and the wheels of the victoria were damaged.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was drunk at the time and as the victoria had no light he could not see it. He said the car was in the middle of the road and not on the wrong side of it.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer a rigorous imprisonment for three months.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Deccan Merchants' Association on Sunday at 6 p.m. at their hall to congratulate Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar on their success in the recent elections. There was a large audience including the members of the Association.

Mr. L. G. Mahajani President of the Association, in introducing the guests, spoke highly of the valuable work done by Mr. Kelkar both as member of the advisory board of the Association and as a national worker.

Dr. Bhajekar who has just returned from his trip to England spoke about the extensive preparations which were being made for the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in London in order to exploit the numerous and valuable resources of various countries. He deplored the fact that no efforts either by Government or by the public had been made here to utilize indigenous resources and he hoped that the guests of the evening would pay their particular attention to further the cause of Indian commerce and Industry.

Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar made suitable replies after which the meeting terminated.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the general annual meeting of M.D.C.C. held on the 2nd instant the following office-bearers and the Managing Committee were elected for the next year.

President:—Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani. Vice-Presidents—(1) Mr. M. R. Jayakar (2) Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Hon. Secretaries (1) Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, (2) Mr. D. K. Mehta, Hon. Treasurer.—Seth Shamji Hemraj.

The Managing Committee:—

(1) Mr. K. Natarajan, (2) Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, (3) Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, (4) Mr. K. K. Master, (5) Mr. A. H. M. Aba, (6) M. Haji Dawood Haji Elias, (7) Mr. Jamnadas A. Ghandi, (8) Mr. S. K. Thakkar, (9) Mr. V. F. Mehta, (10) Mr. T. H. Nensey, (11) Shrimati R. B. Mehisheri, (12) Shrimati Kooverbai Devji, (13) Mr. Ghelabhai Devsi, (14) Mr. Haji Elias Jacob Patel, (15) Mr. M. J. Raval, (16) Dr. M. C. Shangir, (17) Dr. P. V. Mehta, (18) Dr. L. Lakshamsi, (19) Dr. J. Govindji, (20) Dr. Chapsi Ghelabhai, (21) Dr. V. P. Gosher, (22) Dr. J. Meghji, (23) Dr. Dharamsi Devkaran, (24) Dr. L. L. Naidu.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

Opening of Art's and Crafts Exhibition by Capt. Solomon, New Queens Road, (opposite Charni Road Ry. wicket-gate) 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 4 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 5 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 0m.. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PANTHAKI.—Bai Khurshedbai (Vahumsay) Bomanji Khurshedji Panthaki, widow of the late Bomanji C. Panthaki and mother of Nusserwanji, Rustomji, Jehangir, Dossabhoy and the late Cursetji B. Panthaki, aged 72 years. Died yesterday evening. Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock (B.T.) Bandra Hill, Mount Villas, Tata's Bungalow.

THE ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The following eleven persons are duly elected as delegates to the All-India Volunteer Conference, at Cocanada, from Bombay.

1. Sjt. R. N. Bapasola, 2. Sjt. D. D. Sathaye, 3. Sjt. S. V. Deshpande, 4. Sjt. B. S. Shastri, 5. Sjt. K. P. Khadilker, 6. Sjt. Sharma, 7. Sjt. C. V. P. Shivam, 8. Sjt. J. C. Evonsa, 9. Sjt. S. V. Puntambekar, 10. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, 11. Sjt. K. B. Sanzgiri.

LECTURE ON KASHMIR.

There will be an illustrated lantern lecture on "Kashmir" at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

CONFERENCE OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Asprishyota Niwarak Sabha, Bombay, a Conference of the depressed classes will be held at Nirmal Tirtha four miles from Basai station on 4th and 5th December from 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda has consented to preside. Eminent lecturers like Pandit Sitaram Sharma of Calcutta and Ramswarup Sharma of Allahabad will deliver speeches.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Mooltan" which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo reached London on Saturday the 1st instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Ryujin Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on 29th instant via intermediate ports.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses to-day (Tuesday) at the R. I. M. Dockyard:—(1) Mr. Jivandas Pitamber at 11 a.m. (2) Seth Chhotalal Kilachand, J. P. Representative of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay at 2-45 p.m.

MR. JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Council of the National Conference Mr. C. Jinarjadasa M. A. (Cantab.) will deliver a public lecture on "The Place of India in the World" at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa will preside and distribute prizes at the annual gathering of the Women's Indian Association at the Theosophical Hall 72 Apollo Street to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"Nominations are invited for electing 3 delegates for the Indian National Congress at Cocanada to be held in the last week of December 1923. Nomination duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Congress Committee should reach the Committee's Office on or before Friday the 7th December 1923 till 8 p.m. (S.T.) In the event of a contest polling will take place in the Committee's Office No. 2, Ripon Road, Byculla near Parel Statue on Sunday the 9th December 1923 between 8-30 to 11-30 and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN.

Under the auspices of the above Commitee the following public lectures will be delivered at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. C. Jinarajadasa on "The spiritual Factor in Nation Building."

Wednesday 12th instant. Prof. S. N. Pherwani on "Sociology and Brotherhood" and the Rev. Joseph B. Lall on "Brotherhood and Christianity."

The Brotherhood Campaign Weekly Advar Leaflets can be had from the Clerk of the Blavatsky Lodge.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A notice issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs states:—

"With effect from the 1st December 1923 the fee for the registration of an abbreviated address will be Rs. 15 yearly or Rs. 7-8-half yearly. If, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registerd by a single firm either at the same telegraph office or at different telegraph offices, the fee for registration will be:—

For the first ten abbreviated addresses Rs. 15 each. For the second ten abbreviated addresses Rs. 7-8-0 each. For each subsequent address Rs. 4-8-0 each.

Existing abbreviated addresses will be charged for at the new rates, on renewal."

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The election of two delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the Bombay "G" Ward will take place on Sunday the 9th December from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. in the offices of the "G" Ward D. C. C. Dadar, Lower Parel Worli Taluka C. Committee and the West Matunga Mahim Taluka C. Committee. Only members of the Congress Committee for the current year are entitled to vote and the voting papers will be supplied at the polling stations. Applications from intending candidates duly proposed and seconded by two members of this Committee should reach the Secretary of the "G" Ward D. C. C. Dadar before 8 p.m. on Monday the 3rd December 1923.

JUBILEE MILLS TO CLOSE DOWN.

The management of the Jubilee Mill situated at Sewree have intimated to the employees that the mill will be closed down as soon as the stock of cotton in the mill is consumed. High prices of Cotton now prevailing in the market is responsible for this step.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., The City Khilafat Committee, The Swarajya Party, The Nationalist Municipal Party

will be held

AT 6 P. M.

on

FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT

AT

CHOWPATI

TO

CONDEMN THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Members of all the Political, Commercial and other Associations in the City as well as the public are invited to attend.

Attention!

Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants

GET THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES from

Direct Importers & Sole Agents

B. G. Jack & Co.,

Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co. KALLE & Co., and to leading German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Nagindas & Maneklal,

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

30, Hanuman Building, Homj Street, Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2560.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923), 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED

IN

MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS, CEMENT, ETC. . .

PRICES LOWEST

Apply

Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.

30 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

NOTICE.

All Moffusil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1923.

(634th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

AN IGNOBLE CHAPTER.

Self-advertisement is a classic substitute for statesmanship but if there are any who hold that this is a defect peculiar to demagogy or that it is possible only in the case of individuals, he is unaware of the existence of our publicity bureaus. They are the instruments by which a bureaucratic system seeks to manufacture public opinion rather than respond to the opinion of the public that exists; and they prove the thoroughly progressive character of the Indian administration which, though backward in some trivial things like self-governing institutions or a humane prison system, does not neglect mechanical and reactionary devices that obtain in the West. Doubtless there are people who criticise these bureaus, asking whether they are meant for publicity or propaganda. But the criticism is shallow. Facts are neither known spontaneously nor are they of equal value. They have to be interpreted for the public and the publicity bureaus have their own way of doing it. If unkindly and uncharitable people call it propaganda, well let them.

We have before us two products of this school of contemporary history or agency of a political organisation which is not exactly disinterested in its desire to educate the public. They are both pamphlets purporting to review the work of the Indian Legislative Assembly—euphemistically known as India's "Parliament"—one a resume of work accomplished in the first three years and the other of work accomplished in the Budget sessions of 1923. For the moment, we ignore the question-begging assumption of the title-page. Let us grant that though without power the Assembly is a "Parliament" and that it has accomplished something during the three years of its existence. What are its achievements? It is clear from these pamphlets that almost all the achievements of the first Assembly consist, positively, in making the bureaucracy re-iterate some excellent principles and, negatively, in giving tacit consent to its repressive and anti-national policies. We are told that responsible government has been genuinely inaugurated and the principle of popular sovereignty introduced. But the Assembly received rude shocks as when Mr. Lloyd George told it the blunt truth or when Sir Malcolm Hailey assured it that Sir William Vincent never agreed to the proposal for accelerating the reforms. The crisis, however, came with the frequent resort to certification, not to veto, but to carry through, unpopular legislation, budget estimates and proposals of taxation. As the brochure aptly points out, the credulous M. P.'s "were disconcerted by the discovery that the new constitution did not go as far as they had imagined and that the Government of India, through the Secretary of State, was responsible to the British Parliament and no other." This would be unexceptionable but for the fact that the very people who made the Liberals and their friends see the truth were the people who encouraged their illusions in the beginning. So Indianisation, fiscal autonomy, nationalisation of railways, racial equality, Imperial citizenship, freedom of opinion and organisation—in fine, everything has been conceded, but, of course, in principle. Certainly, the details will take some time to work out, and perhaps may not be complete till the Greek Kalends, but then it is only mischievous idealists who are impatient—though not all who are impatient are idealists! As regards the grant of responsible government itself, Mr. T. Rangachariar admitted that he had been fooled into accepting the reforms. As for Indianisation in the army, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, an incurable Moderate, said that he stood disillusioned about the intentions of the Government; and as for Indianisation of the administration, we have a Royal Commission appointed over the head of the Assembly. The same story of repeated resolutions on demands which have been "granted," of promises followed by promises to carry out those promises, of effusions of "sympathy" mingled with self-interested scepticism towards every liberal proposal meets the eye.

The negative aspect is no less important. The pamphlet emphasises the fact that the Government received valuable support from the Assembly in their stand for "law and order." "Mr. Gandhi's real disappointment lay in his entire failure to detach the Moderates from their support of the Government," says the writer; they sympathised with the Government and "endorsed the policy adopted by Lord Reading" while they condemned Non-co-operation and voted against the release of political prisoners. Nor did the frequent resort to certification damp the ardour of the Liberals. "At Simla indeed the Assembly showed no less readiness than in the past to enter into the spirit of the Reforms and to discuss questions on their merits rather than an attitude of discontent". No supplies were refused nor even a piece of legislation thrown out as a protest. The sweet reasonableness and the accommodating spirit that the Assembly displayed again and again was manifested even after it was insulted and humiliated. But the Assembly had to put up with all that since any other course would have been tantamount to confusion of error, if not worse, in going to the Legislature against a clearly expressed mandate of the nation. The successful working of a Parliament depends on co-operative effort but co-operation depends on moral principles. And the absence of these principles cannot be remedied by reforms which increase the size and alter the nomenclature of the Legislature but leave the fundamental principle of autocracy untouched even though a Director of Information takes pains to magnify them!

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CITIZENS.

We trust the remarkable demonstration of public feeling that was witnessed at Chowpatty on Sunday will bring home to His Excellency the Governor what a distinct disservice his admirers and friends have done to him in insisting on giving an address to him on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. We have on more than one occasion made it clear that the citizens of Bombay would have had no objection to the sponsors of the address indulging in an act of flattery to the Governor on their own behalf, but they cannot tolerate the exploitation of their name in connection with the adulation of a Governor who has, as the resolution of the Chowpatty meeting says, "by his reactionary and repressive policy, beginning with the deportation of Mr. Horniman and culminating in the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi proved himself to be an enemy of national aspirations". Whatever the merits of Sir George Lloyd in the eyes of his admirers, the citizens of Bombay, in common with the rest of their countrymen, cannot forget that he is responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of their beloved leader and in their view the imprisonment of the latter is the imprisonment of the Soul of India. Sir George Lloyd has done more than any provincial satrap, to repress the Soul of India no less by his well-meaning though misguided efforts to do good to the people without permitting the latter to think for themselves than by definite acts of reaction and repression such as the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the prosecution of the Mahatma and of the Ali Brothers and their colleagues, and the harsh treatment of political prisoners. Mrs. Naidu gave expression to the feelings of the citizens of Bombay when she said that the Governor "was happily leaving India for ever within a few days." No words could more vividly characterise the condemnation of Sir George Lloyd's Governorship and the immence unpopularity which he has earned with Indians. The failure of His Excellency to drop a hint to his admirers to desist from flouting public opinion in the matter of the address can hardly be said to have added to that unpopularity. But in this case His Excellency has been ill-served by his friends who have in their misguided zeal for the address violated the canons of public decency as well as the fundamental principle of local self-government.

Notes of the Day.

Non-Cooperation Not Dead.

Speaking at the St. Andrews' Day dinner at Calcutta, Lord Lytton declared pontifically that the Non-Cooperation movement, as it existed two years ago, was dead. This is not the first time that we have been officially informed of the death of the Non-Cooperation movement. If the Non-Cooperation movement died long ago, as its critics informed us, is not the reiteration of the information calculated to induce the suspicion in the minds of the people that those who so loudly proclaim the death of Non-Cooperation are at heart apprehensive that the movement is very much alive? As for the people of India, propaganda of this character is no more likely to affect them than the earlier effort of Lord Chelmsford to deride it. As Maulana Shaukat Ali said, in his inimitable manner, the other day, the Non-Cooperation movement would not die until the causes which led to it are removed. "You may bury Mahatma Gandhi alive in Yeravda," he added, "send other prominent workers to jail, demoralise people, succeed in deluding weaklings to start squabbling and bickering with each other but this cannot bring popularity and strength to this Government. Strength will only come to it if it retraces its steps, changes its heart and satisfies the demand of united India."

Hindu-Muslim Reconciliation in Ajmere.

We publish elsewhere a statement issued jointly by Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Mirza Yusuf Beg describing the restoration of peace between the Hindus and Muslims of Ajmere. We congratulate the citizens of Ajmere on this happy result which is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Syed Mahmud and shows how the unfortunate differences that arise between the two communities are the results of misunderstandings which can easily be removed if the prominent leaders of the two communities make an earnest endeavour to do so. Now that the old amicable relations between the two communities have been restored, there is no reason why the pending prosecutions against Muslims should not be withdrawn.

Is It Possible?

We are informed that a deputation of certain busybodies is going to present an address to the retiring Governor on Thursday on behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency. There is certainly nothing to prevent any number of Muslim gentlemen, who wish to do so, from giving a certificate to His Excellency on their own behalf, but they have no right to use the name of the Muslim community for the purpose. So far as we know the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, for instance, knows nothing about the reported address and we are confident that no responsible body of Muslims will countenance a proposal which is an outrage on the feelings of the community. For, apart from the well-known objections to an address to the Governor which the Muslims of the Presidency share with their fellow-countrymen, no self-respeting Muslim could associate himself in an act of flattery to a Governor who sought to give a deathblow to the Khilafat movement by imprisoning the Ali Brothers and other leaders. For any Muslim to do so would be rank ingratitude to the great leader, now in jail, who made the cause of Islam the cause of India. We conclude from the hole and corner methods adopted by the sponsors of the reported movement—we have not heard of any public meeting held anywhere to consider the question of giving an address to the Governor on behalf of the Muslim community—that they fully realise that the community would unhesitatingly condemn their activity.

he Incurable Optimist.

Dr. Tej Bahadur is an incurable optimist. He was given a hearty reception at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday by an immense audience which expected to know from him that the passage of time after the festivities of the Imperial Conference had enabled him to view his "achievements" there in their proper perspective. But the speech he delivered was most disappointing and revealed to what extent Liberal leaders are capable of deceiving themselves. Perhaps, Dr. Sapru, when he spoke, did not know of the resolution passed by the British Columbia Legislature opposing the enfranchisement of Indians in that province. As we showed on Saturday, British Columbia lost as Canada lost. The resolution of the British Columbia Legislature only confirms the statement made by Mr. King, the Canadian Premier, at the Imperial Conference, that he was not bound to carry out the resolution of 1921, and brings into relief the failure of Dr. Sapru's mission so far as the self-governing Dominions are concerned. As regards Kenya, in spite of the Immigration Bill which the Kenya Government are bent upon rushing through the Legislature, Dr. Sapru still seeks to delude his countrymen into believing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies did not mean what he said when he declared clearly that the British Government did not see any prospect of the Kenya decision which they had arrived at, after "mature consideration", being modified, merely because he has succeeded in getting a Committee to make representations to the Colonial Office! There are, indeed, none so blind as those who will not see. Dr. Sapru defied and humiliated his countrymen by taking part in the Imperial Conference. Not only has he not advanced the cause of his countrymen by such participation, but, by accepting the camouflage of Committees, he has made more onerous their task in securing the total repudiation of the insulting principle of the Kenya decision.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea's Defeat.

In Bengal, the Swaraj Party has, so far, achieved the greatest success in the elections. With the exception of a few districts, the non-Muslim seats have all been captured by its candidates, while, to judge from the returns, more than sixty per cent. of the Muslim Swarajists are likely to get in. But the crowning triumph of Bengal is the defeat of Sir Surendranath Banerjea who could secure only 2,283 against his successful rival's 5,688 votes. So far the only Ministers who have been defeated at the elections are Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Surendranath Banerjea and the main cause of their defeat is that the contest in their case was regarded as a test of the popularity or otherwise of the policy of co-operation with the bureaucracy. The unmistakable and expected verdict of the electorate gains point in view of the heroic efforts made by the Ministers to win its support. According to one report, Sir Surendranath Banerjea even donned Khaddar to propitiate his voters, and, as alleged in the "Forward", openly defied the electoral rules by permitting his agents to use taxis to convey his voters to the polling-booths. With the defeat of Sir Surendranath and Dr. Paranjpye the rout of the Liberal Party is complete. Not many years ago Surendranath Banerjea was a name to conjure with throughout the country and its owner was proclaimed "the uncrowned king of Bengal." Today, where is he? His defeat, along with that of Dr. Paranjpye, who, we are glad to know, is soon resuming his post as the head of the Fergusson College, is a warning to our Liberal friends which they will ignore at their peril. They have completely lost the confidence of the people because they went away from them and sided with the opponents of the country's freedom. If they wish truly to serve the country they must regain their identity with the people and take their due share in the nation's Parliament of which the gates are always open to receive them.

An Indian Mercantile Marine.

For the last week and more, the Government of India Committee have been receiving and recording evidence in connection with the building up of a mercantile marine for India. It is curious to note how on all such matters of Indian national economic development, a clear and irreconcilable opposition exists between Indian and European sentiment. Quite apart from the resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in this connection even in this city the European business interests seem to be united in maintaining the existing vested interests of their compatriots in the shipping business. Thus, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives a uniform negative to all points in the questionnaire about the necessity and efficacy of State-aid for developing an Indian mercantile marine on grounds which, were they not solemnly urged, would be regarded as too ludicrous for words. Thus the fact that India is a member of the British Empire is trotted out as a reason to debar her from having a mercantile marine of her own. But none of the gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the existing vested interests seem to have realised,—and what is a greater pity, none of the Indian members on the Committee seem to have made clear this position—that the fact of India being a member of the British Empire does not save that country from an annual drain of 30 to 40 crores on account of shipping freights on Indian trade now-a-days paid to the non-Indian Shipping Agency. If the membership of the Empire is to be burdensome in such ways, the rejoinder is obvious. But the truth is that the development of an Indian mercantile marine need not necessarily jeopardise the Britishers' chances of profit. Canada and Australia have developed a mercantile marine of their own without either the construction or carrying trade of England having suffered in the least for, if we analyse the profit for the last twenty years or so of the British shipping companies, there is a decent average of 10 per cent. for the ocean-carriers alone, notwithstanding the development of Australian and Canadian shipping by an intensely aggressive nationalist policy of these colonies.

The Root Difficulty.

The representatives of Indian interests who have appeared in this connection so far, have put up simply an undeniable case. The example of other countries like Japan, and even England herself point distinctly to such obvious suitable economical experience of State-aid as absolute reservation of coastal aid to Indian-owned ships, preferential treatment for such ships in the carriage of public mails, stores and troops; de-legalization of the deferred rebate system, special subsidies or bounties on the construction and maintenance of ships, provision of facilities for nautical education, etc. as the most effective means of bringing about the end in view. In the present posture of affairs, it is, indeed, arguable that development of an Indian mercantile marine may take time and during the interval might possibly involve an indirect burden on the Indian people but, if so, the cost is worth incurring, in view of the advantages of such a business. All the arguments against subsidies and preferential treatments would, we consider, disappear if the Government in India undertook to organise on their own responsibility the shipping industry, both in construction and carriage, as the Australian and Canadian Governments have done quite successfully and as the Government of India themselves have done in connection with Railways. For a total capital expenditure of some 45 crores, an Indian mercantile marine could be had equal to all our coastal and foreign trade requirements. It is demonstrable that such a capital could easily earn, on the basis of a public monopoly, a fifteen per cent. return and instead of the work being costly to the State, the latter would obtain a direct accession to its revenues of about six crores per annum, equal, let us say, to the whole of the revenue derived from the Salt duty or 70 per cent. of the total provincial contributions. Herein comes the root difficulty of all such questions in India,—the want of confidence in the Government. We must nationalise the Government before we can governmentalise such activities.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

WARTIME DIPLOMACY.

VI.*

All Rights Reserved.

I have told how the independence of Syria and Iraq was proclaimed by the British when they entered Baghdad and Damascus. I have mentioned the treaty between England and the Sharif of Mecca, on the strength of which he went to war against his lawful sovereign, and an arrangement between England and France (the Sykes-Picot Agreement) traversing that treaty. We have thus three separate and contradictory undertakings on the part of England. The first (the promise of independence) has been utterly belied. The people of Mesopotamia have been twice repressed with heavy bloodshed, have had a so-called King thrust on them from without, and are held down under a delusive mandate which was never mentioned in the promise made to them. The only parts of Syria which England could control, after France had forcibly maintained her rights under the Sykes-Picot Agreement, are either being Judaised by force or placed without their will beneath the rule of a protege of England, who is almost as foreign to them as the Zionists. In fact, the peoples have been sacrificed wholesale as usual for the sake of vested interests and individuals. And their discontent, as usual, is regarded as sheer impudence by every one of the high contracting parties. The hopes held out, even the promises made to them, were intended to be taken with a grain of salt, and they have only to blame their own credulity for their deception. Do they not know their own proverb: "To lie is the salt of a man. The shame is to him who believes"? Thus might the English who deceived them argue, as the present day. But the peoples were thinking of the English of a by-gone day, when "the word of an Englishman" was also a proverb, standing for trustworthiness, in all those countries. I can recall that day, and also the shock which I received when in Damascus once before the war, a man to whom I had quoted the proverb flashed round on me and asked: "Is it the word of an Englishman or the word of the English? The word of an Englishman is safe to take one's stand on. But the word of the English is as a slope of loose stones. God help the man who trusts his weight to it!" Alas, it was sound criticism as events have proved, and most of all have proved to the Arabic-speaking peoples. They had an inkling of the truth before the war, and probably would not have trusted the professions of the British Government but when individual Englishmen were found to utter solemn promises, pledging their own honour for their fulfilment, as it seemed to unsophisticated hearers, then indeed they were deceived. The English of the present-day may smile at their credulity. We cannot smile, for real prestige has been destroyed—not the prestige of mandates and armies of occupation, but the prestige built up by Englishmen of other days, who kept their promises.

Vested Interests and Potentates.

So much for the luckless peoples. Let us turn now to the vested interests and potentates. The treaty which the English made at Cairo with Huseyn of Mecca promised him the virtual if not the actual sovereignty of all the Arabic-speaking provinces of Turkey. It may be said that England did do something towards fulfilling it (1) when she recognised the sovereignty of the Sharif in Mecca, against the sacred law of El Islam; (2) when, her armies entering Damascus, she let the Amir Faisal make his own arrangement with the Syrians; (3) when she forced the Turkish Government to withdraw its garrison from the holy city of Medina to the anguish of the British Muslims; (4) when after Faisal had been thrown out of Syria by the French, she, as the fruit of much soliciting, consented to provide him with a puppet's throne in Iraq; (5) when she set up the Amir Abdullah in a barren kingdom in the Belka in sight of the Promised Land which he must never enter. But the treaty made with the Sharif: Where is it? No Arabs would ever have been persuaded to fight for England if it had been known that Palestine would be taken from the Muslims, and occupied indefinitely by the British for the benefit of Jews. That other little "deal", which we forgot to name, with the Zionists, was never mentioned, any more than the Sykes-Picot Agreement with regard to Syria, in any of the negotiations which drew the Arabs of Hejaz into the war. The Sharif, like the peoples of Syria and Iraq, has been badly duped, but, unlike the peoples, he has found one Englishman who, having pledged his personal honour to some extent for the

*Previous articles appeared on 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th instant.

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

EXPERT FORECAST.

PRESENT GOVT. LIKELY TO BE RETURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Surveying the situation in the constituencies, the "Times" this morning says that trained, impartial observers consider that the present Government is likely to be returned with a majority over its combined opponents; but its power to relieve unemployment, and play the part of a strong peacemaker requires that the majority should be substantial.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH FAVOURS REMAINING WET.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The election campaign was overshadowed in several areas in Scotland by a local veto polling which has been spread over several weeks. The results hitherto announced reveal a little change. Edinburgh polled yesterday and gave a substantial majority in all the wards in favour of remaining wet. There is intense interest in Glasgow which polls on December 4th. Hundreds of prohibitionist sermons were preached in churches to-day and the anti-drys addressed crowded meetings in cinemas.—Reuter.

THE MIDDLE OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. John Peatfield, a prominent member of the Farmers Union hitherto a lifelong Liberal supported a Conservative candidate at a meeting at Retford. He declared he was unable to understand any farmer not voting for the Conservative.

Mr. Lloyd George had a tumultuous reception on his return to London. He was mobbed by his supporters who demanded a speech. He responded and said this was only the middle of the fight, but they were giving them a run of their lives. Thursday would show a million majority for free trade.

Mr. J. H. Thomas at Manchester replying to the Conservatives' accusation that Labour was content to allow the Germans to compete at a lower wage standard declared the Labour charter embodied in the peace treaty was deliberately established to deal with such questions.—Reuter.

MORE ELECTION ROWDYISM.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Further cases of election rowdyism are reported. The Conservative candidate for Edmonton, Mr. R.S. Brown, who opposed a Labour candidate, to-day announced the abandonment of all his meetings for the week owing to the rowdyism of his opponents. The Unionist district allege that rowdyism was created by the extremists and that the windows of their committee rooms were smashed. Several meetings had to be closed owing to noise.—Reuter.

JEWELS DISAPPEAR ON LINER.

DETECTIVES FAIL TO SOLVE MYSTERY

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Melbourne.—A search by detectives aboard the S.S. 'Narkunda" prior to berthing revealed the fact that jewels valued at two thousand sterling disappeared from a passenger's cabin. The jewels were missed before the liner reached Colombo. Rigorous searches at Colombo and Freemantle failed to solve the mystery.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FOOD DISASTER.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Bergamo.—Three communes have disappeared in the floods released by the dam. The five power stations have been destroyed and 600 lives lost. The damage is estimated at several hundred million lire. A vast area of rich, agricultural land has been devastated. The disaster is due to abnormal rains and the fact that the river Dezzo overflowed simultaneously with the dam bursting. Water is 37 feet deep in some parts. Rescue operations are most difficult owing to the interruption of all means of communications.—Reuter.

137 BODIES RECOVERED.

Bergamo.—So far 137 bodies—all unrecognisable—have been recovered from the flood. Troops and Fascist organisations worked all night by light of flares and searchlights. A great quantity of cattle has been killed.—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Rome.—The report that Italy, Spain and the South American Republics have agreed to withdraw from the League of Nations as was suggested in a message of November 29th is semi-officially stated to be without foundation.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
15575C

ANOTHER COALPIT DISASTER.

TRAGEDY AT SHEFFIELD.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Forty persons have been killed in a disaster in a Sheffield coalpit.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

In the course of a communication from Guntur, Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, President, All-India Congress Committee, expresses gratification that the Hindu-Muslim Enquiry Committee will commence sittings at Saharanpur on 4th instant. He hopes the Committee will carry on their work vigorously and their labours will help to restore cordial relations between the two communities. He congratulates the people of Ajmere on the results of the Committee's efforts there and hopes that Dr. Mahomed will visit other places and use his influence in bringing harmony and good feeling between the communities there.

DR. TAGORE IN BHAVNAGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 30.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is touring in Kathiawad at present, to collect funds for the "Vishva-Bharati", arrived here this morning. He was received at the station by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the State officials, many leading citizens, and a huge gathering of students, and was profusely garlanded in the Darbar hall. He is putting up at Panvadi as a State guest. This evening Dr. Tagore addressed a big public meeting in the spacious compound of the Sanatana Dharma High School. In the course of his speech, which was heard with rapt attention and lasted about three-fourth of an hour, he explained his mission in Kathiawad, narrated the history of the "Vishva-Bharati" and the programme of work before it, and paid a glowing tribute to Kathiawad, as being the one province of India that has preserved the ancient civilization of India in many aspects of life, and finally made a moving appeal for help.

Dr. Tagore with his party will be going to Palitana tomorrow morning, and will return the same evening. On Sunday, the poet will visit the Sanatana Dharma High School and the Samaldas College in the morning, the "Bal-Mandir" in the noon, and the same afternoon, he will preside over a prize distribution meeting in the Majiraj Girls' School, which is specially arranged in honour of his visit. He will be leaving the same evening.

THE LATE DR. BARJORJI.

Dr. Barjorji Byramji, passed away last night, after an illness of about three months, at the age of eihgty-five years. Dr. Barjorji was the Chief Medical Officer of the State in the time of Maharaja Takhat Sinhji, the father of the late Maharaja, with whom he had travelled over Europe. He was, a member of the Advisory Council in the time of the same Maharaja, and was the Acting Diwan for a time. He retired from service in the year 1905. He was the first L.M. of the Bombay University. Of the local Parsee Anjuman, he was the president. All the offices of the State, schools and colleges were closed to-day in his honour.

BHAGUR AND THE RETIRING GOVERNOR

The Secretary, Bhagur Association, has sent us for publication the following resolution which was passed at a public meeting held at Bhagur on Sunday:—"Resolved that on the eve of His Excellency's departure, this public meeting of the people of Bhagur earnestly requests His Excellency to remedy great inconvenience caused by trial of Criminal cases and registration of births and deaths by Deolali Cantonment Authorities and fervently prays that as before Criminal cases be tried by Nasik Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar and births and deaths be registered by Patil Talathi at Bhagur. While wishing "bon voyage" to His Excellency this meeting fully hopes that their final appeal will receive His Excellency's kind and timely attention."

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, December 3.

The depression in Rajputana yesterday moved to southeast Punjab and caused widespread rain there and in the west of United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in West United Provinces, east and north Punjab, and local in the United Provinces, southwest Punjab, Rajputana, north Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Roorkee one inch, Mainpuri two, Bareilly, Meerut and Chakrata one and a half, Mussooree two, Simla three-quarters, Dharanpur one, Delhi three, Ludhiana and Lahore one and a half, Jaipur a half and Pamban and Madras one.

Forecast.—An extension in Central India and east United Provinces.

FUTURE OF SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S ADVICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Barcelona.—In a speech to the officers of the garrison King Alfonso stated "whatever happens, the army, the people and myself must continue united because the future of Spain is at a stake and we must be victorious."

Major E.J. Macdonald, Indian Medical Service, died of cancer on his way home from Calcutta aboard the S.S. "Herkara" and was buried at sea.—Reuter.

INDIA'S INCREASING PROSPERITY!

ENGLAND'S EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

"A RIDICULOUS AND FALSE CHARGE."

GOVERNOR'S SOLICITUDE FOR SERVICES.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBER'S CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon was held in the Town Hall on Monday noon when H. E. the Governor, Sir George Lloyd formally opened the conference. The Governor who drove in state was received at the entrance of the Hall by Mr. Frank Nelson the president, Mr. A. R. Leishman, Deputy President, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Hon. Sir Watson Swith and Mr. L. S. Hudson. The Hall as well as the platform were packed with European delegates and among the Indians present were also Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Dinshaw Vacha, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Hon. M. P. G. Sethna, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersy, Mr. R. D. Tata Mr. Sakalatwala and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After the Governor took his seat, Mr. Nelson the president of the conference said:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, before calling upon His Excellency to open the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, it is my pleasant duty first to extend to him a hearty welcome on behalf of all of us assembled here to-day and to thank him for doing us the honour of agreeing to open our Conference; also to greet the representatives of our Sister Chambers, assuring the delegates who have journeyed from all parts of India how greatly the Bombay Chamber of Commerce values the privilege of receiving them here for the first time; Furthermore I desire to express to the Government of India the gratitcation of my Association that they were represented on this occasion by such distinguished officials.

The questions we have met together to debate during the next few days represent—each and all of them—matters of first importance to merchants in India and I claim with confidence that the full and free discussion of these weighty questions, as between business men representing trade interests in every part of this great country, and with the Government of the country, most adequately represented, cannot but be productive of lasting benefit to all concerned. It is a matter of especial gratification that I see around me so many of our distinguished Indian friends and colleagues.

In view of the fact that several of the Resolutions to be debated embrace highly contentious subjects such as Protection to the Steel Industry, the question of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and perhaps I may say also Exchange and Currency, and imply views being held by the proposing Chamber which we know conflict strongly with the opinions held by a large part of our Indian Mercantile Community—it is, I think, admirably broad minded on the part of the latter, and, in addition, a great courtesy, as from one body of business men to another, to attend the inaugural ceremony of this Conference. Only by frank discussion and courteous and constructive criticism can we hope to arrive at some solution of the many problems that press around us—for the best of us in this world cannot achieve success without the help of criticism.

And may I say that a recognition of these facts, and a willingness to attribute to us the same good motives that we attribute to our critics, would do much to break down what at times have seemed insuperable barriers to co-operative discussion.

It will be noticed that for the third year in succession we are pressing that British commercial interests shall be given direct representation on the Legislative Assembly and I feel confident that in this we shall have the whole-hearted sympathy and support of His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, for we in Bombay know to our great content how much His Excellency values the co-operation of the commercial community.

Represented as we are in the Council of State, I wish to disavow any intention inferentially to belittle the functions of the Senate of Elder Statesmen, but I am confident that the Government of India must realise, that, in the very vital debates which are certain to ensue in the next few years, the presence in the Assembly of as many leaders of commerce as possible cannot but be abundantly helpful.

Other matters of urgent importance on the Agenda comprise the almost universal delays throughout India in the administration of justice, and strong need for all round improvement in the Inland Telegraph Service of the Country.

Some Resolutions will, in due course, be forwarded to Delhi for the consideration of the Government of India, and in this connection I should like to pay a small tribute to that overworked, and not overpaid, individual—the Indian Civil Servant, from the members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council down to the latest joined.

After a year of office as President of the Associated Chambers, and nearly two years as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I may claim to know a little of the unceasing work and worry which is, for the most part, their lot and the invariable patience and ability which they bring to the discharge of their manifold duties. I do not claim omnipotence for them—I have, on many occasions differed most strongly with their findings and their actions—but this I do claim for them, as a whole, uncomplaining hard work and unswerving honesty of purpose.

Living as we are now in times surcharged with high political tension, with the flood of unbridled extremist eloquence rising ever higher—eloquence which, in many cases, I deeply regret to say, displays a deplorable lack of accuracy, reticence and good taste—the lot of the Government official, especially the more highly placed, is not an altogether enviable one.

The glad note on which I welcomed His Excellency, the Governor, must have perforce an undertone of sadness, for, as it is well known, he leaves us in a few days after five strenuous years as the Head of this Presidency five years full of acnievement during which he has so justly gained the admirations and respect of us all. Bombay Presidency loses one of the most outstanding Governors in its history, and Bombay Commerce loses a staunch friend and supporter.

I have now much pleasure in asking His Excellency to open this our fifth Annual Conference.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's speech:—

Mr. Nelson and Gentlemen,—Let me first of all on behalf of myself and my Government welcome the Associated Chambers of Commerce to this Presidency, and to tell you all how glad I am that it is during—it only just during—my term of office that these Associated Chambers have met for the first time in this Presidency.

Let me thank you too for the cordial welcome you have given me personally to your Conference: and you, Sir, in particular for the terms in which you have expressed that welcome, which I assure you I have much appreciated. Most particularly do I value the references you have made to that great Indian Civil Service, in co-operation with whom I have spent most of the waking—and consequently working—hours of my last 5 years. I welcome the opportunity it gives me to pay to them, as to the other great Services, my public tribute of admiration and gratitude before I leave India at the end of this week. I have seen much of administrative Services in many parts of the world, working under a variety of conditions and difficulties; and I can say that in my judgment India has been singularly fortunate in the wonderful men that have devoted and are still devoting to her their genius, their ability, as well as their heartfelt devotion and loyalty. If smooth, efficient and honest administration of public service have any value—as of course they have the highest value—to the trade and commerce of a country, it is surely right that a conference of business men should keep a watchful eye upon the conditions that make for the efficiency and content of those Services, and should feel concern for anything that may in any way affect or qualify that efficiency or content.

SOLICITUDE FOR SERVICES.

Never, gentlemen, was there a moment when your concern, or the concern of all the public, in this great matter more justified or necessary than to-day. For one reason or another, the particular incidence and effect of which a Royal Commission is now here to examine under the distinguished presidency of Lord Lee, the great administrative services of India are full of disquiet and despondency. That these Services are in peril to-day of rapid disintegration no impartial observer can deny. At a juncture in the political life of India when, more than ever before, she needed that all concerned with her present difficulties and future problems should be able to devote all their energies to their solution, they find themselves so faced with domestic financial difficulties of the gravest kind, and no less acute anxieties about their prospects and their security of tenure. I speak from actual knowledge when I say that it is with the utmost difficulty that many of them keep out of debt, and there is not a single married officer who can do so without grinding anxiety and a reduction of his scale of life to a degree which is destructive to his courage and fatal to recruitment.

The result is that recruiting of British Officers is practically at a stand-still—a situation which in my judgment is already the greatest peril for the success of the Reforms, and which if allowed to go on any longer may well involve more serious results than those to which I have alluded. Do not doubt, gentlemen, that the prompt satisfactory solution of this question is one of vital interest to trade and commerce in this country. It is often argued in the Press that however great the financial hardships which the Services are undergoing, India cannot afford to pay them better. The first observation I have to make in this respect is that I think India can amply afford to pay her Services properly: and the second is that even could it be shewn—which it cannot—that India is so reduced, it is clear that it is not her Services which should be starved, for the proper pay of the administrative services of a country are, after foreign obligations, a first charge upon the budget of the country, and not, as some appear to think, a last charge dependent upon the caprices of the monsoon or the fluctuations of a customs tariff.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY!

These two considerations, Sir, lead me in natural sequence to some brief observations upon the wealth of India. There is a section of the Press and the Public in India—and I have found that that section is by no means the most statistically reliable—which seeks always to prove—or it would be truer to say to lay down as a dogma that India is extremely poor and is steadily becoming poorer; that this is due to British rule: and that British administration is in fact engaged in exploiting India solely for England's benefit and to the detriment of India's resources.

Let us see briefly what the facts really are:—The more closely the situation is examined the more amazed will the student become, not at India's poverty, but at her prosperity and wealth. In the first place, consider her productive power. She has a population of some 350 millions of people with 256 million acres under cultivation, which produce crops of the annual value of some 1715 crores of rupees. In addition to this colossal foundation of agriculture, she has nearly 90 million acres of some of the richest forests in the world, and another 115 million acres of culturable waste lands which have yet to be opened up. Take for instance the new Barrage in Sind, which will serve a new 6 million acres and which is calculated to yield when completed over 12 million sterling's worth per annum of

(Continued on next Page.)

POONA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

HOW THE VILLAGER CAME TO BE SHOT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, December 3.

Details of the shooting tragedy in which a villager lost his life go to show that a party of three soldiers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in charge of Lance-Corporal Sharman were out shooting on Thursday. One of the party shot a duck on the tank near Lonegaon village, eight miles north of Poona, and as he wanted to get it he asked a villager who was looking on to go in and bring it out. The man refused alleging that the tank was full of weeds and dangerous. On this the soldier got annoyed and struck the man above the eye-brow with the muzzle of his gun causing a small cut which bled. The man began to shout and three or four other villagers from the adjoining fields came up. An altercation took place with the soldiers who then began to retrace their steps towards Poona, the villagers following and demanding their names. The soldiers said they had no writing materials whereupon one villager went back to the village to fetch paper and pencil.

About this time, as the villagers were pressing too closely upon the party, Private Walker, it is said, fired a shot into the ground as a warning for them not to come to close quarters. Lance-Corporal Sharman who, apparently, had originated the dispute by first striking a man with the muzzle of his gun, about this time started running away and was promptly followed by three or four villagers. The other three soldiers, however, sat down.

After a time, one of the villagers who had chased Lance Corporal Sharman returned and told the soldiers that Lance-Corporal was in a hut some distance away. They went to the hut but did not find Sharman there. Meanwhile, the man who had gone to fetch writing materials was seen returning with five other men. Not liking the look of things, the three soldiers then began to walk back in the direction of Poona followed by a single villager; the other villagers, on seeing their friends coming from the village, were going back to join them. It was at this stage, it is alleged, that the villagers who were going to join their friends heard a gun shot and turning round they saw the man who was following the soldiers fall down. The soldiers too realized what had occurred for they then started running away. Later in the day, Lance Corporal Sharman was brought in by the villagers and handed over to the police and the body of the man who had been shot was also brought in and sent to the hospital for post mortem.

KHADI AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION AT COCANADA.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 3.

The All-India Khadi and handicrafts Exhibition at Cocanada will be opened by Acharya P. C. Roy on the 25th instant at 8 a.m. Applications for stalls should be registered by the 10th. The rent for the whole season is Rs. 20 for each stall payable in advance. Soaps, matches, locks and candles and all Swadeshi articles will be allowed. Intending exhibitors are particularly warned not to send any exhibits or goods for sale at owners' risks. They are particularly advised to send all exhibits and goods at railway risk to Cocanada town station only. Owners risk note forms should not be used.

CHARKHA AT NAIROBI.

The Hon. Secretary, Gandhi Mandal, Nairobi, writes to us under date 20th November:

To propagate the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and especially the introduction of Khaddar, a Society under the name of Gandhi Mandal has been inaugurated in Nairobi a few months ago. By the persistent zeal of its workers, spinning wheels were distributed among all the Indian Girls' School on Oct. 7. To help the Mandal, a few Sanatanists, having collected sufficient funds, imported Khaddar from India and prepared complete dresses for nearly 150 girls of the Sanatan Girls' School and invited the Gandhi Mandal for distribution. A public meeting was thereupon called by the Mandal on Nov. 10 at the Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha Hall and was attended by men, women and children. The meeting opened with National songs specially prepared on Khaddar and dialogues from girls, which greatly impressed the audience as to how simple, economic and lasting the Khaddar cloth in comparison to foreign cloth is. Fruits and sweets were then distributed and the meeting dispersed amid loud cheers of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency opened the First Session of the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the Town Hall yesterday morning.

Her Excellency attended an 'At Home' given by the Committee and Members of the Bombay Presidency Womens' Council at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency attended the Associated Chambers Dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club.

The Hon. Mr. C.A. Innes has returned to Delhi from leave.

H.H. the Maharaja of Alwar passed through Delhi on his way to his State.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Choudhry, Minister, has been returned to the Bengal Council by the Mymensingh East Mahommedan constituency.

KALIPARAJ MOVEMENT.

IMPULSE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League a public meeting was held yesterday at 6 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram hall to disuss the problems of the Kaliparaj community. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. Natarajan who was to have presided, Mr. Mavji Govindji was voted to the chair.

The chairman in opening the proceedings spoke about the history, manners, customs and traditions of the Kaliparajs and said that the reform movement among this Bhil community of Gujrat and Baroda was one of the many features of the national awakening in the country that they had been witnessing all around during the last three years.

Dr. Sumant Mehta who spoke next narrated at great length the various customs, manners of the Kaliparajs and described in vivid terms the social disabilities under which they had to labour. He said that these people were being used as forced *begars* and they were at the mercy of *sowcars* and other exploiters of labour not excluding the Government. These people often worked the whole day for the miserable pittance of 6 pice or two annas only. Until recently they were notorious for drinking habit But about a year a spontaneous movement arose among them for temperance, "Satya" and "Ahimsa" as a result of which a large number of Kaliparajs gave up drinking, and took to khadi and Swadeshi. This movement of self-improvement was socio-religious in its origin and had nothing to do with the N. C. O. movement in its political aspect. Owing to the fall in excise revenue as a result of the temperance movement, the Navsari Magistrate had recently issued an order which practicably put a ban on all social activities in some particular Talukas and Districts.

He then spoke about the educational needs of the Kaliparajs and said that the Baroda Government deserved credit for starting Boarding Schools for the education of the Kaliparaj children though the number of such institutions was not sufficient. He then appealed to the audience and specially to Social workers to interest themselves in the problem of the Kaliparajs and help to uplift their brethren and make them fit and equal citizens by ameliorating their social, economic and intellectual position.

Mr. G. B. Sane, Bhai Amarsinh Devsingh, Mr. A. V. Thakker and Govind Guru, the Priest of the Bhils also spoke. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY KARACHI CITIZENS.

(Associated Press.)

NAWABAD, Dec. 3.

Lala Lajpatrai will receive an address of welcome from the citizens of Karachi this evening. He will also be presented a purse of Rs. 10,000.

The Karachi Congress Committee have decided to adopt Congressmen as candidates in the ensuing municipal elections.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S COMPLAINT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The Postmaster General's annual report strongly appeals to American public opinion to sustain his department's policy by encouraging the use of American ships and by assigning to them, whenever practicable American mails going abroad. The report pointedly accuses the foreign postal administrations of withholding mails from American vessels in favour of their own ships. It declares that the American post office gives preference of 24 hours to American vessels and 48 hours if the postal organisation is carried. It asserts that American vessels obtain practically no westbound mails.—Reuter, Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The annual report of the American shipping board, which has been presented to Congress, advocates State subsidies in order to ensure maintenance of the American merchant marine. It points out serious disadvantages of the system of Government operation compared with private operation from the standpoint of efficiency and economy. The Board continuing the policy of retrenchment reduces its pay roll for the past year by 1,612 employes and 2,623,000 dollars. The appended report of the emergency fleet corporation states that the sales during the year yielded thirty million dollars, including 145 steel vessels of 878,000 tons and 237 wooden ships of 853,000 tons.—Reuter.

ACTIVITY IN RAILWAY ENGINEERING TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The "Westminster Gazette" reports great activity in the Railway Engineering trade. South African railways have just placed an order with a Lancashire firm for twenty locomotives; while the Indian Stores Department in London is inquiring for sixty locomotives and three thousand railways wagons.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PRESIDENCY OUT FOR 278.

PARSIS OPEN BADLY.

INNINGS.

Presidency .. .. 278—Runs.
Parsis (for 4 Wkts) .. 56—Runs

The first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which annual fixture has the greatest attraction for the people of Bombay where cricket in any form draws huge crowds, commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday when the Parsis were fixed to play against the Presidency Europeans. As the day wore on, the crowds began to increase with the growing interest in the game. Both the teams were equally strong and a keen fight was anticipated. The Presidency going in to bat put up the handsome total of 278 runs. The early dismissal of Hosie, the Presidency crack bat seemed a good beginning for the Parsis whose bowlers kept the runs low at first. The Presidency team as a whole played an excellent game. Phillips, Higgins and Wodehouse scoring 55, 56 and 52 respectively. Phillips, who was well accustomed to the Parsi bowling during the morning, might have put up a three figure score considering the easy style he played with but for his silly mistake in attempting to sneak a run. Travers was very unfortunate in being bowled by Jamshetji without scoring a single run and this was again a boon to the Parsis. At lunch time only 4 wickets were down for 136 after two and a half hours' play but the next four fell in half the time with the addition of only 86 runs. The Presidency concluded their innings at about 4 p.m. and had perhaps fared better than many expected.

The Parsis who began at 4-15 started off rather badly. Driver being dismissed immediately after his arrival. Travers, the Presidency skipper who stood at slips was responsible for the 3 excellent catches which sent back Driver, Kalapesi, and Elchidana to the pavillion. Colah who had scored a century last week in the Gymkhana-Baronet match began by hitting confidently but was leg before wicket when only 14. Kapadia and Vajifdar are batting with 8 and 3 runs respectively. The Parsis have so far scored only 56 runs at the cost of four wickets as compared with their opponents' 136 for 4. They are 222 behind and will resume batting at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

At 10-45 a.m. the Presidency winning the toss opened their innings through Hosie and Rubie. The Parsi attack was entrusted to Kalapesi. Hosie scored a four off the first ball and Rubie played the rest of the over. Daruwalla took charge of the ball from the Gymkhana end and Hosie scored a single in his first. Rubie hit Daruwalla to mid-on but Kapadia allowed only a single. Rubie and Hosie then snatched a single each on point, off Kalapesi. Daruwalla in his over gave away only two. Kalapesi delivered three successive full lobs in the last of which Rubie ran for one. Rubie perhaps premeditated a four in Daruwalla's first ball and in trying to get a good hit sent the ball over the slips, scoring a boundary. After playing the next four he sent the Parsi bowler to the off boundary, thus registering 20 runs after fifteen minutes' play. Kalapesi next bowled a maiden over but was inclined to send full lobs which fortunately Hosie decided not to touch. Four singles were scored in Daruwalla's over one of which was particularly a good glance by Hosie. Jamshetji now relieved Kalapesi at the Police Court end and Hosie hit him to leg for four in the first ball. An appeal was made against Hosie for leg-before-wicket in the fourth ball but the Umpire shook his head. Daruwalla's third ball was a particularly swift one which Hosie misjudged and a glance off his bat fell between Kalapesi and Jamshetji. Three balls later at 11-15 a.m. Hosie's hit was caught by Kalapesi who was standing short third man. Hosie had scored only 15 including two 4's after playing half-an-hour. (29—1—15).

Rubie hit Jamshetji for a single and 30 was telegraphed on the board. Daruwalla maintained a good pace and bowled a maiden over to Rubie. Phillips—who had joined Rubie, was evidently very careful of Jamshetji's spins and was only able to hit for a single in the third. Runs were kept low and singles were the order for the next fifteen minutes. Rubie rushing out just put Jamshetji's leg break between the point and slips and scored three and the score board showed 40. Phillips who was so far rather careful, drove Daruwalla for a four to the pavilion with a low drive and scored a single in the next. Two minutes later after a few singles 50 was registered. Vajifdar relieved Daruwalla at the pavilion end Phillips scored a couple with a hit to square-leg and again hit to leg for a four in Vajifdar's fifth ball. Rubie did not attempt to score off Jamshetji who was dangerous with his spin and slow pace. His next over included several bad length balls and a single was scored off nearly every one. After an hour's play the Presidency side had scored 60, Phillips and Rubie being 23 each at this stage. Phillips who went in half-an-hour after Rubie had already caught in up and after studying Jamshetji's spin for a while pulled him to leg for 4. After a single, Rubie's cut over the slips sent 70 up on the board. In Vajifdar's first delivery Rubie gave a catch behind the wicket which was just missed and while attempting to score he was nearly run out. Phillips by now had quite acquainted himself with Jamshetji's googlies and was not afraid to hit him. He hit for three and on coming back after a single again sent to leg for a couple. In the next over Jamshetji, was relieved by Driver. Rubie pulled Vajifdar to leg for a three in the following over and Phillips played the rest. Driver bowled a few slow ones to Rubie and in his last ball got behind his defence with an excellent leg-break. Rubie had played for an hour and a half and his 33 included two 4's. The Rubie-Phillips partnership which lasted for an hour realized 74. (89—2—53).

TRAVERS SENT BACK.

West now joined Phillips whose single off Vajifdar sent up 90 on the board. At twenty minutes after twelve, Elavia relieved Vajifdar at the pavilion end and both batsmen scored singles freely off his left hand deliveries. West who had scored only one up to now, got a couple off Driver with a late-cut. Three minutes later his single totalled up the century at half-past twelve. His next hit to leg brought three. Phillips then had a good hit and the ball went through Elavia's fingers. After a single by West, Phillips reached his half-a-century by sending Driver to the off boundary for a four. A couple of singles added ten to the century. At 113 runs Jamshetji bowled from the Gymkhana end. After a couple of singles Phillips hit to point and Vajifdar mis-fielded. Phillips first attempted to score but changed his mind and was run out while running back. Phillips had played a fine innings of 55 including two 4's. He had scored faster than the others and was at the wicket for nearly an hour and a half. (115—3—55).

Travers who joined West was soon disposed off by Jamshetji after 4 runs with a leg break. (119—4—0)

The next man Battersby stepped out and sent Jamshetji to the long for a four, registering 120 on the board. Elavia bowled from the Police Court end and West drew his first delivery to leg for a four. Battersby played Jamshetji with more confidence and scored a couple of singles with ease; West added two and 130 was put up. Kalapesi relieved Elavia at the Police Court end and Battersby hit him to square leg for two in the first ball and played the rest. The score stood at 136 when the teams withdrew for lunch. West being 20 and Battersby 11.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption West scored a couple off Jamshetji. Kalapesi in the next over bowled Battersby with a good length off break. Battersby was at the wickets for nearly an hour and had an easy style about him, but his tendency to play forward Kalapesi's swift deliveries proved his downfall. (138-5-11). Higgins partnered West and his first stroke brought him two. He hit Jamshetji to the off for a couple. Wes then sent Kalapesi to the leg-boundary followed by a single. A few minutes later 150 was telegraphed on the board. Single followed in quick succession in Jamshetji' over. Higgins hit Kalapesi just ove Driver who was standing at square-leg. Drive missed an excellent chance when Higgins mis-judged Kalapesi's fifth ball and in the last Higgins hit for four with a late cut. West was caught behind the wicket off Jamshetji's the first ball. West had put up 30 runs after batting over an hour but was a little impatient towards the end of his innings (160—6—30).

Comm. Gillespey was only five minutes at the wicket when he was caught by Iran at point off Jamshetji after he had scored only one. (168-7-1) Higgin's hit for four to leg sent up 170 and the next onto point was a boundary. Vajifdar now relieved Kalapesi at the Police Court end and bowled a maiden over.

FREE SCORING.

One hundred and eighty was put after forty minutes' play in the afternoon. Both batsmen no scored freely and five minutes later 190 was registered. Higgins was responsible for several pretty hits off Daruwalla who relieved Vajifdar after the latter's tw overs. Wodehouse found no difficulty playing Daruwalla and lifted him for four twice in succession first to the long an second with glance. He scored two off each of the next two balls and sent up 20 on the board. After playing for twenty-fiv minutes Wodehouse had put up 50 for himself while Higgins was only 10 in 45 minutes. Daruwalla proving costly at th Police Court end, Kalapesi was given charge. Higgins was now in a scoring mood and got a four with a turn to leg and a single to the off. Wodehouse next hit Kalapesi for a four and thus registered 210. Singles, couples and boundaries came quickly and 220 was put up at ten minutes after three. Driver, succeeded Kalapesi and Higgin's in hitting to square-leg was caught by Elavia in the second ball. Higgin's 56 was made in one hour and contained 6 fours. (222—8—56) Macdonne. who joined Wodehouse did not take long to start scoring and drew Jamshetji to leg for a couple straightaway. Wodehouse waited for Jamset's spins to work and sent up 230 by hitting to the leg-boundary.

Macdonnell and Wodehouse both continued to punish the Parsi bowlers and the former lifted several hits to the long boundary which Colah fielded well. Jamshetji's last ball was hit for four and 240 was telegraphed. Vajifdar now took charge from Jamshetji at the Pavilion end and gave away 4 runs in this over. Several singles followed and the score-board showed 250 at twenty minutes to four. Wodehouse was placing beautifully now and added quite a number of singles to his score. Vajifdar dropped a catch from Macdonnell at slips off Kalapesi and Wodehouse opened the next over by hitting Vajifdar for four, making the total 260.

Macdonnell sent Kalapesi to the square-boundary, but was bowled in the next ball after playing for half an hour. (268—9—18.)

Pocock was the last man in. Wodehouse scored a single off Vajifdar and Pocock played the over out. In Kalapesi's over, 7 more runs were added to the total by Wodehouse who just made his half century. Two balls later he was caught by Elavia off Jamshetji at mid-on. (278—10—52.)

At five minutes to four the Presidency closed their innings with 278 runs.

PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

		Runs.
A L Hosie,	c Kalapesi, b Daruwalla	15
R A Rubie,	b Driver	33
G C Phillips,	run out	55
S E West,	c F E Kapadia, b Jamshetji	30
F G Travers,	b Jamshetji	0
B A Battersby,	b Kalapesi	11
J B Higgins,	c Elavia, b Driver	56
Comm. I W E Gillespey,	c Irani, b Jamshetji	1
L D Wodehouse,	c Vajifdar, b Jamshetji	52
J F Macdonnell,	b Kalapesi	18
A W Pocock,	not out	0
	Extras	7
	Total	278

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Presidency Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	15	1	55	2
Daruwalla	11	2	44	
Jamshetji	30.3	3	95	4
Vajifdar	15	3	38	0
Elavia	6	1	13	0
Driver	12	2	26	2

PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsis commenced their innings after tea at 4-15 Driver and Kalapesi going in to bat. West took charge of the ball from the Gymkhana end and in his second delivery Driver was caught by Travers on slips (0-1-0.) This was rather a bad beginning for the Parsis who had a lot of runs to make. Elichidana joined Kalapesi and between them put up 10 in a few minutes. Commander Gillespey bowled from the Police Court end. Both batsmen scored singles quickly and in fifteen minutes the Parsis had put up 20 runs. Pocock relieved Commander Gillespey at the Northern end at twenty-four runs and Elichidana scored a single to mid-off in the second ball. Kalapesi was missed by Travers at slips and got a single. Elchidana sneaked a single in the fifth ball. Pocock's fast deliveries kept the wicket-keeper and slips far away and Travers held Elchidana in the slips off Pocock at 28. (28-2-16.) Colah came next and his single followed by two by Kalapesi put up 30. West's fourth was sent to the off boundary by Colah snatched a single in the last ball. Kalapesi was held in the slips in West's last ball in the next over, Travers again being responsible for the catch (36-3-15.) "Dolly" Kapadia, the Parsi skipper next entered the field amid loud cheering. Colah registered 40 by hitting Pocock to leg for four following up with two in the same place. Kapadia changed over hitting West for one to the off and Colah added a single in the fifth ball. Higgins replaced West at the Gymkhana end at this stage and Colah was leg-before-wicket for his first delivery (47-4-14.) Vajifdar joined his skipper and put up 2 and Kapadia scored four behind the wicket putting up the half-century at 5-15. The Parsis had put up 56 for 4 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. To-day the Parsis will resume batting at 10-30 a.m.

The scores were:—

PARSIS.

D. D. Driver	c. Travers b. West	0
J. H. Elchidana	c, Travers b. Pocock	16
B. K. Kalapesi	c, Travers b. West	15
S. H. Colah	l-b-w. Higgins	14
D. K. Kapadia	batting	8
H. J. Vajifdar	batting	3
Total for 4 wickets.		56

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Wellington message says that the law tennis authorities have decided to send a New Zealand team to compete in the next contest for the Davis Cup.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

DRAFT RULES.

A general meeting of the members of this Association will be held on Sunday the 9th December at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association to adopt the draft rules and regulations prepared by the Committee and to elect office-bearers. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Association are requested to apply to Mr. S. A. Brelvi c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

The following are the draft rules and regulations to be placed before the meeting:—

1. The Association shall be known as the Journalists' Association of India. It shall have its head-quarters in Bombay.

2. The objects of this Association will be the promotion of whatever may lead to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession in India, ascertainment and, where necessary, amendment of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism, and provision of legal and other aid to protect members' professional interests.

3. (a) The members of the Association shall consist of persons who depend for their livelihood upon the practice of journalism or whose main occupation is journalism, whether engaged upon the regular staff of a newspaper or news agency, or who, if unattached to any specific organisation, earn their living by the practice of freelance journalism.

(b) The Association does not recognise as journalists any person merely holding a proprietary interest in any Press organisation.

4. Membership is divided into two classes viz., Full Members and Associate Members.

(a) A member shall be deemed to be a Full Member when he has completed three consecutive working years in the exercise of his profession whether as a regular member of the staff of any press organisation or as a freelance journalist.

(b) A member shall be deemed to be an Associate Member until he has completed three consecutive years in the exercise of his profession.

5. Any journalist desiring to be a member of the Association shall be proposed and seconded by two Full Members and, on acceptance and payment of the prescribed fees, shall become a member.

6 (a) The entrance fee for membership shall be Rs. 5.

(b) The annual subscription for membership shall be Rs. 12, payable quarterly.

7. It shall be competent for the Association to receive and accept from members as well as non-members, any sums by way of donations.

8. (a) The administration of the Association shall be vested in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer and six other members all of whom shall retire annually and shall be eligible or re-election.

(b) For the valid transaction of the business of the Association a quorum of 20 members (or one-fifth of the membership whichever is less) shall be required to be present at a general meeting of the Association, and, likewise a quorum of 4 members of the Executive Committee shall be required to be present at any meeting of that body.

9. There shall be at least one general meeting of the Association every year for the purpose of electing office-bearers, passing the accounts of the Association, and reviewing the general activities of the Association during the period. Any other general meeting of the Association may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Association, or in response to a requisition signed by at least one-tenth of the membership (or 6 members, whichever is the lower number,) of the Association, and forwarded with due notice to the Executive Committee of the Association.

10. These rules and regulations of the Association may be altered or added to or amended at any ordinary general meeting of the Association provided that one month's notice is given beforehand to the Executive Committee of the Association for circulation among the members and provided that no change shall be made except with the approval of a two-third majority of the total members present at the general meeting of the Association specifically called for the purpose.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Jutes opened quiet after the week end and business even in the speculative stocks dwind led to a great extent, Howrah and Clive only fluctuating withjn narrow limits. Little demand existed for the higher priced stocks today. Cottons were slightly steadier both Dunbar and Kesoram showing some appreciation on last values. Coals with the exception of some advance obtained in Katras Jherriah other transactions did not exhibit any alterations in prices though there was a little more business done in this section than recently. Teas undertone remains steady with a limited business. Miscellaneous had no features with only a small turnover reported. Government securities were easier. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 61/15, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 95/10. 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Cottons:—Agra United 3, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 28/8 Bowreah Cotton 113, Dunbar 206, Kesoram 5/12

Jutes.—Alliance 448, Birla 6/14, Budge Budge 384, Clive 27/12, Craig 6, Fort Gloster 645, Fort William 229/8, Howrah 35/14, Hooghly 52, Lothian 382, National 255/8, Reliance 42/12, Union 370.

Coals.—Bansra 13/10, Bengal Coal 675, Burrakur 32/4, Caledonian Re. 1 Gopalichuck 12/10, Huntodih 3/13 Katras Jherriah 107, Nazira 10/4, New Beerbhoom 34, Raneegunge 53, South Govindpur 1/10.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation deferred 9/4, Fairbairn Lawson 2/12, Kellner and Co. prof. 8/4, New Savan Sugar 8/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 27/12, Duffla-ghur 12/8, Rajabari 80.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence.

INDIA'S INCREASING PROSPERITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

additional crops. But lest it be argued that all this is a static situation, let us look at the increase in cultivation in the last few years. Whereas 20 years ago the total area under crops was 203 million acres, the total area under crops is now 256 million acres, an increase of no less a figure than 25 per cent. Or take the acreage under Rice, which has risen from 50 million acres in 1900 to 80 million acres to-day an increase of something like 60 per cent. in a little over twenty years: and I may add that the out turn of rice has increased in even greater proportion than this.

Again, take the average under wheat, which has in a similar period increased from 25 million acres to 30 million acres, and the outturn from 7½ million tons to no less than 100 million tons. It must further be remembered that these increases in production are increases greater out of all proportion than the increase in population, and that the production surplus to consumption needs may properly be represented as an increase of national wealth.

It is even more difficult to those propagandists who talk of India's increase in poverty to explain why that is the case if the balance of trade is practically always in India's favour, and that that balance is steadily increasing: or why or how India can be increasingly poor when the net import of gold, precious stones, jewellery and the like shows a steady and startling and constant increase. There is one other indication of India's prosperity which is shown in the number of cheques cleared annually in the banker's clearing houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi. This return shows that the vaule of the cheques cleared has increased from 80 crores in 1901 to no less than 2903 crores in 1923.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Coming to local industry, the immensely enhanced prosperity of the working classes is shown by the large increase in the wage bill of the Bombay mills, which has increased in the last 8 years from 20 lakhs of rupees monthly to more than three times that figure, viz. to Rs. 68 lakhs of rupees monthly.

The facts are that any impartial examination will pove that India's wealth and prosperity is increasing steadily and surely; and the contention, if it be made, that India cannot afford to pay those services to whose devoted work for more than a century India in no smalll degree owes that prosperity is as ill founded as it is ignoble.

TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

I pass now, Sir, for a brief moment to that subject which for a few days brought into our local atmosphere. I will not say a hurricane or even a storm, but let me say a rather sharp scud of distrust and feeling on the thorny problem of a tariff and its use as a weapon of protection.

I for one believe that if these conferences are to be of any value, the thorniest problems should be discussed with absolute freedom irrespective of any fear of the results. I can assure these distinguished Indian gentlemen who are here to-day that they have only added to their reputations and to the esteem in which they are held by all the sober elements of the public by their courtesy in attending this Conference. An admirable leading article in the "Times of India" to-day said exactly what we all feel about our traditions in Bombay and about the splendid cordiality and good feeling that has ever characterised British and Indian Commercial relationships in this City. And I for one am glad and happy that the good sense of all concerned has assured that that tradition should be so happily preserved on this occasion.

As regards my own attitude to the subject of this controversy, I do not feel that I am even now in a position to speak as frankly as I should like on a matter which is still under the consideration of the Imperial Government. But I may at least say this, that my five years' stay in India has not caused me to modify or qualify in any way the views I expressed in the House of Commons before I assumed office here. I have claimed already to-day that the extremists' charge that England is exploiting India and causing her loss is as ridiculous as it is false—and it is, in this controversy, important that in the attitude we take we should not give India reason to doubt this. I remember in a speech of Lord Curzon's in which he was laying down maxims for those responsible to this country, this phrase:—

"Thirdly, never sacrifice a subject interest—that is the interest of a subject, dependency or posssion, to exclusively British interests. Do not force upon them a policy which may be distasteful or unsuitable to them merely because it is advantageous to yourselves. The meaning of Empire is not to impose on dependencies the will of Mother Country or master power, but to effect a harmonious co-ordination of the interests of the whole."

That maxim Gentemen is, I believe, profoundly tue, and we on our part must never forget it in dealing with these great issues. But there is also a corollary to it, and that is that in any action which India may take or seek to have taken in her own interests she has also a duty, and that is to resist the efforts of those who would make all those changes regardless of dislocation or disturbances elsewhere.

After all, what is it that we all, be it in matters political or economic, are seeking to-day—surely it is, above all, Union. I am one of those who believe that political results of ar-reaching magnitude and of auspicious importance to Imperial relations can be obtained by a wise solution of economic, no less than constitutional or political problems, and that in all efforts to solve these problems the paramount consideration must be to enhance Unity rather than to magnify division.

I can only conclude by a sincere wish that this spirit will inform the weighty discussions which it has been my privilege to inaugurate to-day

KHADDAR HAWKING AND HOME-CARDING SERVICE.

Seth Mathuradas Purshottam, Director Production Branch, All-India Congress Khaddar Department, 183/85, Kalbadevi, Bombay has issued the following circular letter:—

If the bills with receipts and other details are not received at this Office, for every calendar month, before the end of the succeeding month at the latest, such bills are likely to be rejected.

Attention of the Provinces, is hereby drawn to the fact, that the 2 per cent allowance is paid only on Khaddar hawked by hawkers that have joined this service, as full time workers.

HOME-CARDING SERVICE.

Bills for half the remuneration of th home-carding instructors, with the necessar details, should also reach this Office for every calendar month, before the end of the succeeding month at the latest. This Office does not undertake to pay such bills as are received later than the above specified time.

A Multan message says, that:—In the dacoity case, three persons have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment ench.—(A. P.)

The Burma government has deputed Major F. K. Tarapora, I. M. S. officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, to proceed to India to study the administration of Jails and other cognate subjects, including the working of the Salvation Army penal colonies. It is stated that he will later proceed on leave and make inquiries of a similar nature in England.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

fulfilment of his country's promises, has never ceased to work for their fulfilment: Col. Lawrence. It is owing to his efforts that something has been done, however feebly, to slake the appetite which England had aroused in the Sharifian family. He is concerned with that one aspect of his country's policy, and no other; he does not care what other promises are broken so that this be kept. He is still at work for its complete fulfilment, and events have played into his hands, for the "mandates" over Palestine and Mesopotamia have proved an utter failure from the British point of view; the tangle of intrigues and lies (the reader will excuse the word if he has read the story) has caught its makers. Even the man in the street is now beginning to realise that the mandates are a fraud, and that the claims by which their authors strove to justify them were based upon false premisses and so unsound. England is seeking an easy way out of the fix, and the way that she will take is indicated by the steps already taken. She will not go back to her promise to the peoples. She has done too much against that promise. To remind the world of it would be her open shame. But she has all along been trying in a half-hearted way to do something to pacify the Sharif, and a fresh advance in that direction could be regarded, as "in pursuance of our settled policy."

The Attitude of France.

Now we come to England's third undertaking, the Sykes-Picot Agreement. By that agreement France was promised a good deal more territory than she has obtained under the mandate for Syria. But England can claim (though not very reasonably in view of the fact that the policy of the Partition of Turkey was not dropped) that the Sykes-Picot settlement was contingent on the claims of Czarist Russia. In the same way France could argue that England's hold over Mesopotamia and South Syria was contingent on the Czarist claims. Anyhow, the Sykes-Picot Agreement was never denounced; it was in full force side by side with the treaty between England and the Sharif, and neither of these pacts was mentioned in connection with the other; the British Government apparently acting on the principle: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." France was willing after the Armistice to forgo her claim to any part of the Ottoman Empire if England would consent to do the same. But she was not prepared to resign her claim to Northern Syria, which she had long regarded as her special sphere of influence, while England was intending to hang on to Southern Syria and Iraq. She considered the handing over of North Syria to the Amir Faisal by the British, who had recognised the French right to control the destinies of that region, as an unwarrantable affront, since Britain had her own acknowledged sphere of influence in which to provide for her proteges. And immediately after the coronation of King Faisal by the Syrians, she took effective steps to oust him and to occupy the country, even as Britain had already occupied Mesopotamia and South Syria, where her "right" was absolutely on a par with that of France in North Syria. She used to overcome the Syrians' weapons which they thought unfair; but they are people of old-fashioned notions with regard to war and their views were of no account to France—or England, for the matter of that. The French method of conquest was certainly expeditious, and, since they were resolved to dominate the country, probably the most merciful to the inhabitants. The attitude of France throughout was perfectly straightforward.

It will be seen from the above that while the Treaty of Cairo (with the Sharif) has been from time to time remembered, and the Sykes-Picot Agreement has been given effect (by the insistence of the French) so far as North Syria is concerned, the promises which England made gratuitously to the peoples of Syria and Mesopotamia, have been utterly ignored—perhaps because they were gratuitous. The idea behind this marked neglect would seem to be that the Arabic-speaking peoples are in fact negligible, having no public opinion, no coherence and no common aim. It is an idea which gives away the whole hypothesis on which the war for their "liberation" was commended to the world without, and though it was accurate at the moment when the propaganda on behalf of "Arab" independence was begun, it is no longer accurate. The liberation of the Arabic-speaking peoples took place at the Turkish Revolution, as part of the general liberation of the Ottoman Empire. They then had freer institutions than they have to-day, and Arabic public opinion did exist, though it was directed not towards the Arabic-speaking countries, but towards Stamboul in the attempt to get a greater measure of autonomy for every province. To-day the Arabic-speaking peoples do not lack coherence, they have a common aim, and that is liberation from the foreign yoke; whether by means of the Sharif of Mecca or by other means they do not care. The ex-Khedive did not miscalculate when he foresaw that to bring the Arabic-speaking countries of the Turkish Empire under the same yoke with Egypt would be to ruin the prestige of England in those countries and throughout the East.

DISCOVERER OF VITAL GLAND SERUM.

DR. STRANDGARD IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Dr. Strandgard who collaborated with Dr. Peter Schmidt of Berlin in the discovery of the vital gland serum has now arrived in Bombay.

At the request of a number of people in India Dr. Strandgard is making this tour which, he regrets, must of necessity be brief. He will treat a limited number of patients by the new method of inoculation for Rejuvenation, which is the lately discovered treatment by the Vital Glands Serum, obviating all necessity for surgical operation. This Treatment does not entail any deviation from the patient's usual routine. According to present arrangements Dr. Strandgard will spend about fourteen days in each of the following cities:—Bombay, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP
Run on 22nd December
Distance: 1 Mile.

VICEROY'S CUP
Run on 26th December
Distance: 1¾ Miles.

DOUBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.
HOW TO CALCULATE DOUBLES

Suppose you backed PRAGUE for the King-Emperor's Cup and UNITOI for the Viceroy's; the former at 20's and the latter at 10's; the odds on the Double would be 200; i. e., multiply 20 x 10.

TOTALIZATOR COMMISSIONS EXECUTED ON ALL INDIAN RACES. STARTING PRICE COMMISSIONS EXECUTED ON ALL PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RACES.

Register your Name for Weekly Free List and English Football Coupons.

J. B. BEATTIE & CO,.
India's Premier Turf Commission Agents.
CHANDERNAGOR near CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: "HANDICAP".

Bombay Racing Season

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—
"TIPSTER" Care of "Bombay Chronicle".

RACING EXPERT.
INDIA'S PREMIER TURF ADVISER.
Will advise SPORTSMEN for the BOMBAY RACES.
These sound reasons why you should consult him:—
(1) He places over 30 years' Turf experience at your disposal.
(2) He alone consistently advertises his results.
(3) Last Poona Season 18 of his Selections paid dividends of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 635.—
RACING EXPERT.
Post Box No. 4509, BYCULLA.

PASSING TOPICS

EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

INDIA AND TARIFFS.

GREEK VOTING METHODS.

TURKEY AND ITS CHANGES.

BY. ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. J. T. Murphy in the "Community Review", discusses the Empire Conference and the workers. Mr. Murphy disagrees with the Labour leaders, one of whom, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has declared: "We love our Empire as well as those who proclaim it every day." Mr. Clynes has eloquently affirmed that "We on the Labour side want, as fervently as any class, to see the British Empire well developed". Such fervent sentiments are as strange to Mr. Murphy's temperament as they would have been to the radicals and trade unionists of 1823.

Mr. Murphy contends that capitalist civilisation is collapsing, and that the Empire is entangled in the collapsing fabric. He declares that the rulers of Britain are in a state of not only economic but political chaos. The boasted triumph of funding the debt to America has doubled the total debt. The Washington Conference, by its decision on armaments, wiped out Britain's "rulership of the seas." In submarines she becomes only equal to America in aircraft she falls well behind France, the latter having 1,500 airplanes against Britain's 529.

ARE WE COLLAPSING?

Nevertheless, it is not quite clear that these facts prove the collapse of civilisation or capitalism, French and American for example, however much they might affect Britain. Furthermore, it is pretty certain that relatively inferior armaments have at least the virtue of their defects, to wit that they put a brake upon the rush for declarations of war and thus upon waste, economic instability, and insolvency. Britain with the falling pound may have a safer path before it than America with its pre-eminent dollar. However, don't interrupt Mr. Murphy.

INDIA AND TARIFFS.

"The preferences welcomed by Australia Canada and South Africa at the Imperial Conference, are resented and undesired in India", says the writer. He points out that India has, at the outset of its development, set up tariff barriers against Britain, which he declares to have paralysed the cotton trade of Lancashire and the Jute industry of Dundee, and to threaten the steel industry with a tariff of 33 per cent. The critic does not conclude his article without stating an alternative policy for British Labour. The immediate task is, he says, to help the workers of the entire Empire to struggle alongside the English workers, and this is to be done by supporting their immediate demands for advancement. He says that Messrs. Webb, Thomas and Clynes must either support an equal standard for coloured men and white men, or be landed again in the camp of the imperialist exploiters. The writer draws attention again, and we think it can never be quoted too often,—to the report of the scandalous remuneration of cotton and jute mill operatives. Even in the Bengal coalfields the average wage was only 19s. per month in 1918. Something more than tariffs is called for to remedy an exploitation of the sort.

IMPLICATIONS OF EMPIRE.

Another writer has been criticising this Labour pride of Empire. Mr. Thomas Bell says that Messrs. Thomas Clynes and Bramley may boast of being proud of "our" Empire; but that the British workers remember Amritsar, the Moplah repression, the sanguinary record of the soft-spoken militarist Smuts in South Africa, the land sharks and emigration swindlers of our enlightened colonies, lovely Fiji and our modern forms of slavery. Wrapped up in this love of Empire is the old cancer of the alleged "national defence". Our worthy Labour leaders are really again committing the British working classes, home and colonial, to future wars. Mr. Bell makes very depressing reading, but no real harm is done by arousing thought and discussion on the present and future of the Empire. Out of the clash of opinions we may arrive at something more satisfactory than the methods and the prospects of to-day.

IDLE BRITISH SHIPPING.

Mr. Norman Hill in a communication to "The Times" comments on a return of the Board of Trade of the numbers of seamen employed on trading vessels. The census in trading vessels showed 172 thousand seamen employed in 1891, and 208 thousand in 1911; but this figure fell to 152 thousand in 1921. Mr. Hill points out that on the Census day in 1911 the ships without crews were under 9 per cent; whereas in 1921 they were more than 37 per cent. of the shipping in existence. If these ships had been employed, a total of at least 200 thousand seamen would have been found aboard. A period of acute depression existed in 1921, and the figures were affected by the coal trade dispute. But it is hard to believe Mr Hill's implied contention that any method of collecting the figures would have given a truer view of the situation. Shipping did undeniably pass through a most depressed curve, and it is not very clear than an upward movement is visible even to-day.

GREEK VOTING METHODS.

The Greeks are apparently at the old game of "stacking the cards" in the political contests in their unfortunate country. The "revolutionary" Government there, emulating the other Mussolisms of Europe, is now suspected of arranging to "cook" the forthcoming elections. To start with, these strong opponents of "proletarian dictature" have issued "revolutionary decrees" altering the electoral system. 1st the electoral districts have been re-cast in a manner favourable to the Government. 2nd. The urn-and-pellet system has been abolished precisely in the districts where the illiterates are most numerous and where the urn system was the safest and most representative system. Ballot-papers are now to be introduced there, and 3rd. The committees controlling the vote-counting are to be "nominated by the prefects," instead of "chosen by lot." No representatives of the candidates will, as previously, be on these committees. These "constitutional measures," so manifestly superior to Bolshevism and rule by force and usurpation, give the Government of the moment complete power to falsify all elections. Will it use it? The answer is "Will it not?" A year ago it shot its opponents, and today will have no hesitation to put a false bottom in a ballot box or invalidate opposing votes. This sort of thing must be heart-breaking reading for those who, in their anxiety to "squash extremism," have extended a cold-blooded support to the anti-communist military dictatorships throughout the world. They are horrified to read a Lenin or Trotsky declaring that "the necessary course for a revolutionary government is to assure the fruits of the revolution to those who made it." In order to crush such "dictatorship" wherever it is alleged to be lifting its head, they approve a military counter-revolution. This, however, immediately commences business by declaring (as in Greece) than "Any electoral verdict hostile to the Revolution will be disregarded." The failure of the ballot-box will of necessity suggest a recourse to the bayonet; but the friends of counter-revolution are in most cases declared opponents of the use of physical force. It seems there is no more "tranquillity" for them on this earth.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

Among a group of mixed political views, like the pro-Turkish group in England, it is not possible to say that "his" or "that" is the firm and unanimous opinion of the group. For example, one part of this group is giving a reception or something of the sort to Gen. Harrington.

In the Anglo-Ottoman Society itself there is not merely one opinion but a half-dozen, on any subject, political, economical or religious. I can however declare that the advanced or radical section of the membership has been watching with considerable anxiety two apparent currents resulting from the present turn of affairs in Turkey.

(1) The apparent or superficial characteristics of a dictature in the hands of Mustafa Kamel Pasha.

(2) The apparent neglect or the Caliphate, which is Turkey's link with the Muslim world.

THE PRESIDENTIAL POWERS.

The result of long and sincere argument and correspondence points in the following direction: Regarding the attributes of a dictature, we have reason to believe that things are not so bad as they look. We are assured that Mussolism could not be successfully set up in Turkey in the form of Mustafism or otherwise. I cannot go on writing in this way, without a reference to the very sad news of Mustafa Kemal's illnes. The heart weakness which has laid him by can be attributed to the rigours and anxieties of the war period. The sacrifices of himself and Ismet Pasha, and of the staff and rank-and-file, who without a question saved Turkey from virtual extinction, will never be forgotten, either inside or outside Turkey. The only known cure for heart trouble is to curb the activities of the patient. We all pray for Ghazi's recovery; and we wonder if fate has not intervened to tempt him to abandon some of the extraordinary powers with which the new constitution has recently invested him.

ISOLATION OF CALIPHATE.

We are also convinced that no essential change has been effected in the position of the Khalifa just because of the proclamation of a Republic in Turkey. That republic has essentially existed for a complete year past, since the day when the late Sultan was declared dethroned. At that moment the authority of the Sultan was removed, as the last obstacle to the law of the sovereignty of the Assembly. The sovereignty of the Assembly over all Government in Turkey has been asserted, if not fully operative, for four years past. It is, indeed, historically older than that.

It is not the proclamation of the Republic which has made any change, or has aroused any important protest from defenders of the Caliphate. It is perfectly true that there is a strong party opposing the Republic, as would be anticipated. Among the complex elements of such a party (or, rather, union of reactionaries) can be found of course some of those reactionaries of religion whom men call bigots and fanatics, often unjustly. Even when honest and benevolent, it does not prevent them being reactionary and narrow and it does not always prevent them from joining hands with politicians who are not so honest as themselves. This small religious element is to be found, mixed up with a crowd of politicians and ex-office holders, employees, and commercial and financial henchmen of the West, personally jealous of, antagonistic to, or afraid of "the Angora crowd." This opposition will not be able to wreck the Republic or restore old discarded systems. It is, indeed, not the criticisms or attacks of this opposition which give me any cause for anxiety.

It is honest people who wish Turkey well, who do not seek to interfere with the rigours of its own rebirth.—it is these who are putting anxious and almost heart-broken questions to the Republic and its Chief. They are, Sunni and Shi'ah alike, defending the reality of the Ottoman Khilafat, but they are willing to accept the existence of a Turkish Republic as compatible with a Khilafat of the Ottoman House. What they ought to be able to secure is, safety for Khilafat within the circle of the Republic; a definite end to the *laissez faire* of the Angora Government, which is making of the Khalifa an isolated and deserted figure.

What we should now seek is "a formula", as the diplomatists say. We want the friends of Khilafat and the Muslim world to agree on an acceptable programme, which shall specify clearly what are the prerogatives spiritual and temporal which the Khalifa should be assured.

VICEROY IN MYSORE.

BANQUET SPEECH.

In the course of his banquet speech, the Viceroy after dealing with the constitutional reforms and the financial stringency of the State, said:—

In this connection, I have some information to give you which will be of interest. My Government has been in communication with the Secretary of State regarding the use of the railway debenture sinking fund for capital outlay in productive work. Definite suggestions are now under our consideration and Your Highness' Durbar will receive intimation very shortly, which I trust may be favourable in principle, even although there may not be complete acceptance of your views. When I last saw your Highness you made representations to me about a reduction in the Mysore subsidy. This reduction, which I know Your Highness has much at heart, was under discussion for some time past. Although the Government of India and Secretary of State have been unable to accept the request of the Mysore Durbar in their entirety I am glad to be able to inform Your Highness that the door is now open to your Government to claim some reduction in the amount of the subsidy annually payable. The system is connected with the scheme for the reorganisation of the state forces which Your Highness has under consideration. The gist of the decision is as follows:—When a state paying tribute for protection maintains troops of undoubted efficiency for Imperial defence and spends on those troops a sum which in addition to the tribute of subsidy amounts to over 15 per cent of the gross revenue of the state, such excess will be regarded as giving a claim for a *pro tanto* remission of subsidy according to the circumstances of each case. This principle will apply to the Mysore subsidy and when your scheme for the reorganisation of the State troops is in effect, it will, I anticipate, materially benefit the revenue of your state.

With regard to the question of the use of the Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tracts I am glad to find that definite proposals, approved of by your Highness' Government, have been sent forward to my Government by the Resident. I trust that this problem will shortly be solved in a manner agreeable both to the interests of Your Highness' State and to my Government.

I know the importance of the waters of the Cauvery river in the schemes for development. I am gratified to learn that the recent conference between the chief engineers of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar have resulted in an agreement between the technical advisers of the two parties concerned. I trust that all differences of opinion may now be composed to the mutual advantage of both administrations and that both Madras and Mysore will be enabled to make substantial progress with the beneficent schemes they have under contemplation.

I thank Your Highness once more for the splendid welcome we have received in Your Highness' State. Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking long life and prosperity to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

REPLY TO COORG LANDHOLDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Nov. 30.

The following are extracts from the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Coorg Landholders' Association on 30th Nov.

Continuing the speaker said:—

"You have alluded to your desires for representation in the Imperial Legislature of the smaller administrative units. It is true such units as Delhi have elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly but these have no provincial legislative Council. You have the latter privilege and not the former and I think that on reflection it will be clear to you that in view of the numerical restrictions of your electorate you can hardly at the present time expect a larger share in the representative institutions than that which has been vouchsafed to you in your local provincial council. My Government has always paid special consideration to your circumstances and although strict logic of calculation would warrant a contribution from your revenues to the Central Government, yet in view of the smallness of your revenues and expenditure this has been waived and you pay no charge of this nature except part of the cost of the Resident of Mysore and his establishment for work connected with his office as the Chief Commissioner of Coorg."

ELECTIONS IN BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 1.

The polling, both of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly took place yesterday and the day before. In this province so far as Patna is concerned, there was very little popular enthusiasm owing to the absence of propaganda on behalf of the contending parties. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin, Minister in charge of Education contesting for the Council appears to have had a walk over from West Patna Mahomedan rural constituency. It appears that in all 578 votes were recorded, out of which his rival is not likely to have more than 50.

For the Legislative Assembly seat, polling was interesting on Thursday, the candidates being Khan Bahadur Saruearaz Hussain, Khan Bahadur S.M. Ismail and Rayasat Hussain. The contest was keen at all the polling stations at Patna. Reports from other districts are not available at present.

HINDU MUSLIM RECONCILIATION IN AJMERE.

DR. MAHMUD'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Mirza Yusuf Beg have issued the following statement to the Press regarding the Hindu-Muslim situation here: "Since the unfortunate riots of July last mutual relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Ajmere had been extremely strained. The Ali Brothers and revered Bi Amman on their visit in October preached unity and feelings had been considerably ameliorated but the strain had been too great and required more time. Fortunately for Ajmere, Doctor Syed Mahmud reached here on the 22nd instant and started making enquiries regarding the possibilities of bridging over the gulf. He first called the Muslim representatives of the Town, exchanged views, and interviewed individuals. Simultaneously through Pandit Arjunlal Sethi he arranged a representative meeting of Hindus and exchanged views. He continued strenuous efforts for making peace and eventually on the 27th a joint mass meeting was arranged which was simply thronged and included the leading citizens of the whole town. Thakur Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa presided. Dr. Syed Mahmud in an opening speech made stirring appeal for peace which greatly impressed the audience.

Maulana Moinuddin Sahib was then requested to enlighten the audience on the question of playing music in front of Mosques from religious point of view. He explained that the 'Shariat' prohibited music and noise-making in front of Mosques as these interferred with prayers and that religious law did not enjoin any use of force for stopping interference. He further narrated certain facts of the period of the Prophet which showed that the prophet himself was most tolerant to non Muslims. He further dwelt on the rights and privileges of neighbour and mentioned facts how the prophet used to treat his neighbours Maulana then cited a verse from the 'Koran' which ordained Muslims to respond liberally to call for peace and to trust in God. He had already in the previous meeting-day preached these religious injunctions to the meeting of purely Muslims. He then summarized and said that having re-examined the religious view The Muslims were meant to leave entirely to their countrymen to act as they liked. On [illegible] questioned Maulana further made it clear that Muslims had no religious obligation or sanction to use force to stop music interferring in their prayers. Rather they were expected to be tolerant.

He was followed by several Hindu gentlemen, all of whom preached tolerance and unity. Srijut Bishambar Nath said that while Hindus and Muslims were assembled here for making peace, Mr. Holland A. G. G. (Rajputana) was much pleased to hear of it and was also prepared to extend his helping hand in the cause of peace if necessary.

Dr. Syed Mahmud then got up and said that he was much pleased to hear that efforts for peace between Hindus and Muslims were the source of happiness to Mr. Holland, which he had also heard from many Hindus and Muslims in private conversation and thanked him, but he wished he could say the same about the late Officiating Commissioner. He said that Hindus and Muslims meant to make peace between themselves and trusted in help of God.

Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa in his closing speech, which was the most effective, said that Hindus and Muslims eventually make peace and exhorted them to lose no time. His words were full of chivalrous spirit, characteristic of which greatly impressed the audience. The intense mutual goodwill prevailed and Hindus and Muslims sprinkled the flowers on each other in token of reciprocal love. He gave very cordial and hearty compliments to Dr. Syed Mahmud whose untiring egorts had brought about the blessed time that they again in that meeting ended with Hindus and Muslims embracing each other and the whole place echoing with enthusiastic shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Bande Motaram."

Dr. Syed Mahmud is being entertained by Hindus and Mussalmans of the town and congratulatory telegrams with very touching words pouring in from Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sjt. Das, Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Kifaitullah and others. Ajmere has thus set a most noble example and other similarly affected places are expected to take a leaf out of the book.

Mir Zakarali of Central Khilafat Committee who is here since the middle of October and doing his best to restore mutual goodwill between two communities deserves our best thanks. The untiring efforts of Sjt. Srimal Dugad similarly deserves hearty thanks. Congress and Khilafat people have shown their metal and proved their undoubted patriotism.

JOINT CONTRIBUTION TO CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Dec. 1.

Hindu-Muslim relations which up till now were deplorably bad and bitter have during last four days considerably improved as a result of strenuous efforts of Doctor Syed Mohammed helped by Maulana Moyuniddin and Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi. Maulana Moyinuddin has done distinct service to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity by making public statement that while it was essential that a Moslem should not be disturbed in his prayers in mosque by music or any other noise there was absolutely no religious sanction for a Moslem to stop that music or noise by force. Since my arrival here I have met several leading Hindu-Mussalman friends and they seem to be very hopeful about the future also. Last night public meeting was held in Motikatla under the chairmanship of Mr. Mani Lal Kothari, attended by the local Hindu-Mussalman leaders. Mr. Kothari congratulated both Hindus and Mahomedans for peace and harmony they had established and said that the whole of India would receive these tidings with great joy. He appealed to Mussalmans and Hindus vigorously to organise both Congress and Khilafat work in the province and asked them if they had attained genuine unity of hearts to contribute to a joint Congress-Khilafat fund to be divided half and half.

The response was ready and sincere. About Rs. 400 were collected on the spot. Both Mussalmans and Hindus giving their mite with expressions of extreme joy on the faces. It may be noted that even the extreme sections in both communities contributed their mite to the fund as evidence of their heartfelt rejoicings. Doctor Syed Mahmud of Central Khilafat Committee made stirring appeals for unity and united action in the cause of motherland. Ajmere about which there were serious apprehensions in the minds of leaders all over the country is now presenting a scene of peace, harmony and rejoicings. Doctor Mahmud has left for Bombay leaving Mr. Zakir Ali in charge of affairs. People of Ajmere are very much thankful to Dr. Mahmud and Mr. Kothari for their labour of love.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

STATE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 29.

The Bhavnagar Lodge of the Theosophical Society celebrated the "Brotherhood Week" from the 17th to the 24th instant. There was a programme of various meetings of Theosophical groups, and public lectures on subjects connected with "Brotherhood" were held every evening, which were largely attended. Mr. M. K. Mehta at the request of some Parsee gentlemen, delivered a special lecture for the Parsis' on "The message of Zoroaster to the World" in the hall of the Sanatana Dharma School, and the lecture was very well attended by Parsee ladies and gentlemen. However, the practical result of the spirit created during the week was the founding of "The League of Youth" in Bhavanagar, to be affiliated to the main body in India, in course of time. A public meeting was held on Saturday last, in the T. S. Lodge hall, where, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. M. Mehta, Director of State Education, a lecture was delivered by Mr. H. K. Mehta on "The League of Youth." It was resolved to start such an institution in Bhavnagar. Mr. V. M. Mehta was appointed president for the first year, and Mr. K. P. Thakkar as the General Secretary.

A deputation of five leading workers for the State Conference, headed by the Nagarseth visited three of the Mahals of Bhavnagar last week, with the idea of educating public opinion for the Conference, and for enlisting members for the Reception Committee, delegates etc. The response they met with has been quite encouraging. Next week, the deputation will visit the other Mahals.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattni, who landed at Bombay on the 23rd instant from England arrived here last evening. He was received at the Station by a huge gathering of the State officers and citizens, and was profusely garlanded. The College and the Schools of Bhavnagar observed a holiday to-day, in honour of Sir Prabhashanker's safe return.

(Continued from Column 6.)

that the District Magistrate gives predominance to the revenue of the state over the peoples' welfare and that he intends pushing the interests of the licensees of liquor and toddy by annihilating the temperance movement altogether from territories under his jurisdiction. It therefore, once again records its strongest abhorance against this order and earnestly recommends to His Highness a speedy repeal thereof.

Four of the active workers of the Navasari Prant Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association, Messers Tamhankar, Chandorikar, Gulabhai Zaveri and Shapurji Gotla, having been served with an injunction from the Suba of Navasari have sent in their resignations as office-bearers and members of this Mandal. The Mandal refuses to accept the same, as the allegations levelled against these four gentlemen in the opinion of this Committee are entirely false and hence it most emphatically protests against them. The Mandal takes this opportunity to appreciate the most valuable work these four workers have put in in the cause of the Kaliparaj with zeal and perseverance most honestly and in full regard to the interests both of the ruler and the ruled, and expresses its full confidence in them, requesting them at the same time to reconsider their resignations.

The Council notification No. 66/29 of the 1st November, 1923 and the Suba's order of the 19-11-23 served on 4 of our active workers have made the position of the Kaliparaj precarious and have also made any work amongst them for their Social uplift impossible. Consequently it has become imperative that His Highness be made acquainted fully with the Kaliparaj problem, and hence the Committee resolves a deputation of the following gentlemen should wait upon His Highness at an early date.

Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, (President), Mr. Matubhai H. Kantawala, Mr. Ramlal Harilal Desai, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, Mr. Rangildas N. Kapadia, Mr. Ganesh Bhskar Sane, Mr. Vamanrao Thamankar, Mr. Amarsibhai Devjibhai Mr. Tetia Kanji, and Mr. Becharbhai Bartadwala.

(The last three gentlemen belong to the Kaliparaj Community).

This Mandal emphatically recommends that all possible legal actions be taken by Messers. Tambhankar Chandorikar, Gulabhai and Gotla against the District Magistrate of Navasari for unworthy and groundless personal allegations made against them in his order of 19th November 1923.

THE KALIPARAJ PROBLEM.

PROTEST AGAINST SUBA'S ORDER.

COMMITTEE'S BOLD STAND.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the K. G. R. Association at its meeting held on November 25th at Mr. Gulabbhai Zaveri's residence at Navasari under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant B. Mehta:—

It is an acknowledged fact that the Bhil tribes known as the Kaliparaj in Mahuva, Vyara and other Talukas of the Navsari prant have utterly degenerated and deteriorated economically, socially and mentally owing to the prevalence of immoderate drinking and on account of the unbearable injustice and ill-treatment given to them by the more advanced population or *Ujaliats*. This has not remained unnoticed by the Baroda Government, and His Highness' Government with a view to bring about their amelioration provided them with boarding, houses, schools etc. But His Highness' aim was not entirely fulfilled by these steps. Luckily during the last year the "Mata ((Goddess) Movement" came up and spread like wild fire amongst them, resulting in a rapid progress such as was not achieved during the last 50 years, particularly with regard to the use of intoxicating drinks.

The Association for Prohibition of alcoholic drinks, of Baroda, and the Kaliparaj Relief Association have put in appreciable efforts in encouraging temperance and total abstinence amongst these backward races and helping them in the spontaneous attempts made by the Kaliparajs for their own uplift, as well as by way of freeing them from various atrocities of the Ujaliyats, such as compulsory labour at a meagre wage of an anna and a half or two, inducement to drink, physical violence etc. Even the Baroda Government till now has not looked upon this legitimate Prohibition movement as illegal and raised no objection against it. This Mandal has been, therefore, quite taken aback by the notification No. 66/32 of the Council dated the 1st November, 1923 published in the Adnya Patriks of 22-11-23. It is difficult to comprehend the object of the Council in thus making an attack on peoples' legitimate efforts to prevent degeneration amongst these races, though recognising the fact that the drink evil heavily tells upon their mental and physical development.

In the opinion of this Association the Council has done injustice both to the Kaliparaj cause and to the Workers for their uplift by issuing this uncalled for order without giving any definite grounds or positive proof, except the vague remark that some selfish agitators have abused the liberty given for legitimate movement." This Association emphatically repudiates the statement that the liberty has in any way been abused with grave results. The Council by this notification has attempted not only to crush all efforts for the uplift of the Kaliparaj, but has dealt a blow to the natural rights of the citizens of the State by restricting their rights of association and persuasion. An attempt seems to have been made also to tamper with the religious liberty of these people by prohibition of the "Mandvas" (sheds for religious ceremonies) and hence the Mandal is of opinion that the order is quite unwarranted and unreasonable, and hampers the progress of the subjects of the State. It therefore, strongly protests against the said order and appeals to His Highness to immediately redress the wrong by cancelling the order in question.

ORDER AGAINST SOCIAL WORKERS.

Under section 680 of the Baroda Criminal Procedure Code the District Magistrate has ordered four workers of this Mandal to abstain from doing certain acts. On behalf of the Navsari Prant Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association, these four workers have rendered very valuable services for the uplift of the Kaliparaj for eradicating the drink evil from amongst them. The Mandal believes that an indirect onslaught has been attempted upon its sincerity of purpose by this order of the District Magistrate against these four persons. Such an exparte and autocratic order following the Council order prohibiting meetings etc. is taken as a forerunner of Government's desire to gradually put down our movement. It is our conviction that these four workers have done all that they did, honestly to fulfil the aims of the Mandal and we cannot in any way separate the interests of this Mandal from those of these individuals. The Association emphatically repudiates all statements contained in the said order and denies the existence of a grave situation as described therein and strongly protests against the wording of the order, allegations made therein and the prohibitions enforced upon the members under it. The Mandal is of opinion that the District Magistrate has by overstretching the Section 680 and by using power, to be used in case of grave crisis and imminent danger only, has abused the power vested in him and has dealt a severe blow to the individual liberty of these four members in a way no self-respecting citizen can tolerate. The order demands from them unreasonable and impossible things. The Mandal not only does not put any weight on the utterly groundless personal allegations levelled against these four brethren by the District Magistrate, but thinks it necessary to publicly protest against them. The prohibition to enter a particular territory or to attend any meeting is no doubt a ruthless violation of the individual liberty of a citizen and of the fundamental principles of civilised Government; but to ask them to reliquish offices or sever connection with an Institution, which has not been declared unlawful, or not to offer shelter or hospitality to any Kaliparaj, or render him any legal aid in judicul cases, is a flagrant abuse of the authority invested in the official. Under the order even the legitimate Temperance movement has become impossible and the wording of the order gives this Mandal reasons to believe

(Continued in Column 5.)

WORLD TRADE AND FINANCE.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.

Further slight curtailments of steel production have taken place in the United States, due, firstly to the fact that final deliveries on old contracts booked during the spring are being made and, secondly, to a decline in the volume of new business. Some large Japanese orders have been booked, however. The President of the United States steel corporation said the other day that bookings here only 50 per cent of mill capacity, but that enquiries were very large. The machinery market has been unusually dull. Japanese firms are asking for prices for various kinds of machinery, bu definite orders are slow in coming forward. The recent decline in building activity has been reflected in reductions in prices for building materials, but manufacturers expect that by keeping the prices down they will get a fair share of the Japanese business which may shortly be placed. Saw mills at Portland (ore) have received specifications for tenders for 120,000,000 feet of lumber to be bought direct by the Japanese Government.

Various new solutions of the problem of producing synthetic wood have been reported from time to time. A Scandinavian inventor announced a new product of this kind some months ago. The latest invention comes from the United States, where a professor employed in the chemical laboratories of the University of Wisconsin has produced what is said to be a satisfactory article. It is made of sawdust ground to powder, mixed with a binder and moulded under heavy pressure. It is stated to be harder and tougher than wood and impervious to water, while the composition takes on a good finish of varnish or enamel. It can be cut with a saw and holds screws firmly, it is claimed.

LATIN-AMERICA.

The strong position held so long in Cuba by British manufactures of high-class china and glassware is being threatened by more severe competition from the United State which, hitherto, has supplied mainly the cheaper grades of chinaware and porcelain while the finer productions are also imported from France, Belgium and Germany wares from Great Britain have generally been preferred Cuban residences, offices, dates etc., as well as many public buildings, are constructed with an exceptionally large number of windows for the sake of light and air for the same reason many of the doors are either half or wholly glazed. The question of trade terms is of importance. United States competitors now offer to do business on the basis of drafts drawn for sixty days from date of shipment: while German, French and Belgian firms quote ninety days. Sales are based on documents against acceptance of attached draft drawn at sixty or ninety days from date. A few firms have been accustomed to sell on open account, expecting payment in from thirty to sixty days after the arrival of the merchandise. One prominent British firm of glass manufacturers quote as general terms 2½ per cent cash discount if paid during the month following despatch, expert cases delivered F. O. B. British Port.

Last month when tenders should have been opened for the improvement of the port of Constitution (Chile) it was found that none had been received. The works asked for are very difficul to execute owing to the bar caused by the river Maule. The Chilean Government is considering what steps should be taken in order to get the work done as the needs of the port are very pressing. The shyness of contractors may be due to the situation of the national finances, which is not a very rosy one. It may be mentioned as regards Chile, that the nitrate interests retain their faith in a renewed demand notwithstanding the loss of the German market, and the steady increase in sales appears to be justifying their attitude.

FRANCE.

Iron and steel production statistics for September now available, show that the number of furnaces alight in France on October 1 was 111, as against 109 on September 1. The total number remaining damped down owing to the lack of coke is now only five. The production of pig iron in September reached 481,874, a fall of 4,576 tons compared with the previous month and a decline of 31,414 compared with the last month of normal production, namely December, 1922. The output of steel in France on the other hand, while showing a slight reduction on August, exceeded by 31,883 tons, the figure for December, 1922. The September total was 446,480 tons. The share of disannexed lorraine in the September production was 173,018 tons of pig iron and 149,568 tons of steel.

This month production is maintained so far but the lack of profitable orders is becoming more general. The persistent decline in prices still seems far from its end and customers, well aware of this, are reserved. It is pointed out that the time has now arrived when the French iron and steel industry cannot afford to remain stationary. The reconstruction of the works destroyed in the north and north-east brings more and more establishments into readiness for production and in order to redeem the capital employed in their reconstruction plants must be put into activity as they are reinstalled. In order to reach the same proportions as in December, the last month before the occupation of the Ruhr, France would have to produce not round about 500,000 tons of pig iron and 450,000 tons of steel, but 650,000 to 700,000 tons and 600,000 to 650,000 tons respectively. Receipts of coke from the Ruhr have shown an appreciable improvement.

BELGIUM.

There has been a somewhat livelier demand from Britain and Japan on the Belgian iron and steel market, especially for small rolled goods, commercial iron, steel and sheets. The market is more stabilised, but pig iron has rather a heavy tendency.

GERMANY.

In the German engineering industry business has diminished to such an extent that works of all sizes have been dismissing hands and, in case of many of the smaller establishments, closing down altogether. Naturally enough confidence abroad in German industry has been much shaken by recent events, and the effect of protective and preferential measures adopted by different countries in favour of their own manufactures is no doubt being felt more severely now that the cost of production in Germany is so much greater than it was. Owing to the bad state of business, the lack of raw materials was felt last month less than before. Supplies credit Company, M. Messelaik, according to the Managing Director of the Company certain Dutch firms in the course of this year exported to Russia 9,000 tons of goods on three to nine months' credit. The first steamer of the Company, the Herakleia, is already on the way to Russia. The Company intends to establish branches in London, New York and Berlin and their main business will be the export of raw materials from Russia and the import into Russia of machinery and Colonial products. Negotiations will also be opened with Russia regarding productive concessions, as opposed to trading concessions.

SPAIN.

Owing to representations made by shipowners who have been forbidden to carry on the Spanish coasting trade with vessels constructed abroad, an extension until November 14, 1926, has been granted to this industry, including the coal carrying trade. This measure may have some influence on the freight market, in which a rise seemed to be imminent, but it will hinder to some extent the propaganda organised to obtain a new protective tax for the shipbuilding yards. During the current year competition by foreign vessels in Spanish foreign trade has been much more severe than previously.

Supplies of coal and iron from abroad, es-

(Continued in column 5.)

CALCUTTA NOTES.

SIR SURENDRANATH'S OVERTHROW.

MODERATES LOSING DEPOSIT-MONEY.

AFTER COUNCILS THE MUNICIPALITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Great events have been on the gale, and each hour brings a varying tale. I must apologise for the paradox that the first paragraph of this letter is composed after the last paragraph was written. The rush of elections explains the anomaly and it has been a day of sensational triumph. Sir Surendranath has been beaten hollow by his young Swarajist rival. As against 5,688 votes scored by Dr. B. C. Roy Sir Suren got only 2,283 votes; and it has been welcomed as a disaster well-earned by the Minister, inglorious as it is for a man who was once the tribune of the people. The University seat has been captured by the Swarajists. Mr. B. K. Bose has defeated his rival Sir Nilratan Sircar by a considerable margin. The "Statesman" is aghast at the gravity of the constitutional overthrow and it has accepted the fact that Bengal has declared itself Swarajist. 35 Moderates have been returned to the local Council, while the Swarajists and Independents have captured 62 seats. Of the Moslem candidates, 20 out of 40 have come in flying the Swaraj colour. Of the five landholders returned, three are Swarajists. The numbers though not strong enough to give a death-blow to diarchy at one rush, are a striking proof of the fact that the Swarajya appeal has found favour with the mass of electors and the great Moderate illusion has been finally dispelled.

It is yet too early for the Moderates to estimate the damage of the election-cyclone. The polling day of the most intellectual constituency of Bengal, namely the University, was yesterday when the issue was reported to be doubtful. The Swarajya Party's candidate was Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose, lawyer of ability and a politician of promise, on whose behalf Mr. C. R. Das was issuing appeals from day to day. His rival is Sir Nilratan Sircar who is by profession a doctor and wellknown to the public as a University enthusiast. The opponents of the Swarajya Party tell voters of the danger of trusting men who in 1921 sought to empty educational institutions and made erratic efforts to subtitute them with national schools. On the other hand, the Swarajists have in their favour all the accumulated impetus of a fortnight's victory and the promise of direct action which seems to find an echo in the hearts of most educated men. The best contested of the elections in Bengal was probably enacted last week when the Grand Old Man of Moderatism attempted to retain possession of his seat in Barrackpore. Sir Surrendranath was opposed by Dr. B. C. Roy, Swarajist. Sir Suren had with him the prestige of his name and he strove to exhibit the fact that though he was Old he was certainly Grand. His agents wore a floral favour bearing the inscription "Bande Mataram" and the Minister himself was casting his weight about with the vivacity of a youth of thirty. It was tragic to see that a man honoured in his time and idolised beyond the repute of his province should be found darting about, cap in hand, for the solicitation of votes from his neighbours. Flags were flaunted proclaiming "the country is ours" and "Surendranath is yours" and hundreds of cars were scourin the districts to discover voters. The fir day of the poll was not wholly disheartenin to the Minister. The rival had gone slight ly ahead of him at the bend, but it seemed possible to him to last his partybeast and recover lost distance. No mill hand voters were to be marshalled out on the second day and it was fondly hoped that they would take their cue from the Scotch managers who had become interested in the elections. The Governor of Bengal too passed through the polling area. The municipal district of Barrackpore, long regarded as Sir Surendranath's private dominion, showed signs of wilting at the last movement. When it appeared that more than 50 per cent of the faithful voters of Barrackpore had gone over to the other side, the ministerial volunteers began shouting for relief. Some declared that they hated themselves for the mishap and sunset found them a tired party motoring home and working out little sums involving rupees, annas, pies. The Swaraiya Party won the day. Mr. D. C. Ghose, a loyal constitutionalist has been beaten hollow by the Swarajist, Mr. B. N. Sasmal and he has to forfeit his deposit. Constitutionalists who were wooing fortune at Noakhali, Ban Kura, and Midnapore are in to lose their deposits. So far only six candidates of the Swarajya Party have failed to win seats. The same fate has befallen Mr. Sikdar who sought constitutional honours at Jessore. In Howrah, Mr. Manmetha Roy, Swarajist, has turned out the sitting member. Mymensingh West too fell before the Swarajist onslaught. More than one Moslem constituency has favoured the Swarajist Moslem. In the Moslem constituency of Noakhali, Hajee Abdur Raschid and Maulvi Sayadal Huq, both Swarajists, have won by many lengths. The Chittagong Moslem constituency has sent up Maulvi Kazimali to the Assembly, while Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, editor of the "Bengali", has sustained a beating in his chase towards the Assembly. As between the Constitutionalist and the Independent, it is the latter that is favoured as being something of a live wire; thus North Backerganj favoured Mr. Nishit Chandra Sen, as against Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt. No defeat of Swarajists is a rare exception. No electors seemed to be ardently susceptible to the rattle and excitement of the elections. Next week I hope to be able to sum up the results of the elections.

MUNICIPALITIES NEXT.

Mr. C. R. Das is determined to get every electoral avenue under the command of the Swarajya Party. He intends to infuse a dose of popular representation in the Calcutta Municipality which is now a Duma of Notables functioning in aristocratic style. In fact you could easily interchange the Calcutta Corporation with Calcutta Industrial Exhibition Committee, without seeing much difference. The Corporation will be dissolved early next year and the ward-elections will come off in March. There are seventy-five open to public capture and the Swarajists are going to make a determined effort for Nationalist returns as in Bombay. Candidates accepting the Swarajist creed have begun to besiege Mr. Das' house. It is to be hoped that while Mr. Das welcomes genuine converts he would take care to exclude opportunist creed-holders. A meeting was held of the Swarajya Party last week when it was decided to hold over municipal nominations. By March the efforts of the Swarajists in the Councils ought to be developing dramatic qualities. Psychologically, the time will be suitable for a great civic drive. If they succeed in getting possession there will be a sharp reversal of policy in the municipal chamber. As it is, the idea of a public address to some leader obnoxious to Government or the refusal of official receptions, could not even be whispered within the walls of the chamber. All is noble, staid and redolent of landlordism. A Swarajist-invasion of the Municipality, held sacred in Clive Street annals, would be a rearing departure, and the Dasites are determined on charging the atmosphere, wherever possible, with the new spirit of popular control and representative possession.

The Rent Act is due to expire next March and among the minor services of popular members ought to be the prolongation of its life, that is, "if before March the people fail to get to grips with the bureaucracy. The Act was given a fresh lease of life last March and the Government left it to a Housing Committee to mitigate the hardships of automatic repeal. The Committee has come out with platitudinous views, leaving the problem where it was. Between now and March, house-building cannot be expedited on a scale adequate to the redressal of shortage. What is proposed is that we should dream of suburban outlets through a large tube railway. A tube railway would ease the pressure, but a tube railway costs such a lot of money that the Committee discard it. Advice gratis is however offered regarding an over-head railway running from the Royal Exchange to Sealdah; the route is about as vacant and inviting as a contraption going straight from Pydhonie to Dhobi Talao. Many is the time that engineers have eulogised the scheme without adequate response from the people concerned. It would of course relieve pressure, diminish the noise of the city, popularise the suburbs. The extension of tramways from Russa Road to Ballygunge would open up some space. The Committee seem ruthlessly inclined to the use of the Land Acquisition Act in order to create access to some nook or corner. Anything heroic, in fact, but not the restraint of rent-raising landlords who have to settle their score with tenants.

THROUGH I. E. S. SPECTACLES.

The Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in Bengal follows the new style of improving official documents with sly propaganda against Nationalists. We are treated to a long discourse on the educational boycott of 1921, its apparent failure and the decline of national education agencies. After much torturous argument that "the effort was not sincerely directed towards educational reforms, but was almost entirely political and obstructive in its nature." The discovery is flaunted as a wonderful piece of deduction. It is more or less true that in 1921, the boycott of schools and colleges was attempted as part of a tremendous political measure meant to release India from the foreigner and indirectly purify the system of education of all its servile dross. We require no sapient lecture on the diversion of a movement that very nearly succeeded. The Report rails against students who take active interest in politics because politics are not good for the youth of a subject race. That is the real truth embellished with specious regrets at the interruption of State-controlled education. The *Sahib* cautions the Indian student to keep off the mire of politics, for the reason that instinctively the *Sahib* would be delighted to see not only the student, but his father and uncle and all adult relatives loyally keeping off politics. As however it can't be done by hanging up an order on the College notice-board, repressive laws are employed against the older culprits and stern discipline against the younger offender. Hence they deplore the blemish of bad manners consequent upon political agitation. Why only this week a young Indian was assaulted by a Gurkha and when he reported this grievance to a Mr. Thomas of the I. E. S., the latter said that the wearing of a Gandhi cap must have provoked the Gurkha, and that it was a legitimate subject of provocation in the bosom of the offender! This is the sample of bad manners which really irritates the paternal stock of inspectors and professors accustomed to tame submission. It is true that 55,000 students boycotted their schools and colleges in the campaign. Some of them have probably lost by the breach of curricula, but the plodding B.A. is to-day as much incapable of raising thirty rupees a month as the "misled" students. The Report does not claim that out of the University grind there is either more manhood or culture or money to be raised than in a national school. I quote a small passage from the Report to indicate the sneering spirit in which the loyally educated B.A. is ultimately held by their patrons. They are welcome to be B.A.'s, but not discontented: "Thus (it is stated) the appeal of the agitators, ostensibly to the noblest instincts of the student, his love of country and eagerness for sacrifice, couched in terms that suggested glowing ideas of 'national' service, found its response in that natural craving for excitement in the adolescent, which in other countries would have found vent in college 'rags' in sport, in a hundred and one ways made impossible to the student in Bengal by his circumstances. In the schools also his task was made easier by much the same considerations. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, commenting on the situation in the High Schools of his division states that 'they are weak, numerically and financially, and poor in respect of house and equipment. They are the resort of the discontented graduates and under-graduates as teachers) who have no other avenues of employment open to them. Discipline sits lightly on them. It is small wonder, therefore, that they have fallen a prey to outside influences.'" Whereas the I. E. S. men are strong financially, far from ill-housed, quite well-off in equipment, and therefore competent to sneer at the discontent of graduates who attempt to build a system of education and self-respect on the foundation of sacrifice and tears.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15-per thousand per annum

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary. Head Office, CALCUTTA.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mayo Street, Rangoon.

GRATIS & POST FREE!

"The Art of Perfumery and How to Make Various Kinds of Scented Hair Oils and Spirit Perfumes" Booklet will be sent post free to any body on application. Please mention this paper and write clearly.

S. PAUL & Co., PERFUMERS.
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES

These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Oxidised Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9.

Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years guaranteed. Roll gold Rs. 10-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9, Silver Wrist Rs. 14, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel R. 8 Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bas Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.,
14, (A.R.) Lalchnd Dutta Lane.
P. O. Beadon, CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET: Posted free on application

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.

50 c. p. Rs. 22
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp

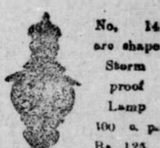
"Le Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19 nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.

Stove No. 1 Rs. 24
Plate Rs. 12-8

Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.



No. 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 100 c. p. Rs. 125.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"

DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.

Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch as refills. Rs. 31 Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchman etc. Rs. 37-8

(Continued from column 1.)

important part, however, as deliveries could not be obtained from the Ruhr. The prices for raw and accessory materials, which are being placed more and more on a gold mark basis, were reduced in some instances in October, but they are still too high and the enormous cost of raw materials and the expenditure in wages, salaries, freights, etc., have resulted in such a scarcity of capital that in some cases a curtailment of activity has been necessary even when orders in hand would have rendered a fair degree of employment possible. The long negotiations over the introduction of a stable currency had a very unfavourable effect on the engineering industry. The outlook for the near future is dark in the extreme.

HOLLOND.

The Dutch-Russian Trading Company, which was recently founded in Amsterdam, comprises, according to the Ost-Express, some twenty Dutch firms belonging to various industries. Its capital is one million Dutch Guilden. The Board of Directors includes the Banker, M. Pierson, the areoplane manufacturer, M. Fokker, M. Mesdag of the firm of Houten, Mr. Waller of the firm of Calvey, Delft, the textile industrialist, M. Spanjarrd, the Bank Manager, M. S. De Meester, and the Director of the International Trading and Credit previously.

ITALY.

Italian state revenues for the fiscal year (July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923) which take a long time to appear, showed considerable improvement, amounting to 1,735 million lire in excess of budget estimates. These figures also exceeded those of 1921/22. The increase in revenue was noted principally in connexion with income-tax returns, the amount collected under that head reaching 1,817 million lire, an increase of 347 million lire over the preceding year's returns. In the category of direct taxation, the revenue increase by 563 million lire to 2,750 million lire, the principal sources of revenue being:—Tax on manufactured products (428 million lire); Customs Revenues (43 million lire), and Wine Tax (46 million lire.) The position of trade, however, is less satisfactory, business failures throughout Italy comparing unfavourably with the previous returns. In July last the number of failures (522) was larger than any month since the war, although still below the 1912/14 average of 596 per month.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish private Banks have followed the example of the Riksbank and have raised their rates by one per cent. It had been foreshadowed that the Great Banks might decide on a larger increase in the deposit rate than in the rate for loans, thus reducing the margin between the two rates, but no such measure has been taken. The papers agree that the action of the Riksbank was taken in order to maintain the parity of the krona rate with the dollar, which had presented difficulties owing to the unfavourable trade balance of the past months and the disappointing harvest.

'Svensk Finanstidning' says that the prices of raw materials for industry had remained unchanged for a long period. Last week, however, brought a marked increase, the index number rising by 3.7 points to 149.9.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the favourable condition of the market. All qualities are in strong demand and prices very firm. Collieries are well supplied with orders, but find despatch difficult owing to wagon supply which, although better, is inadequate to meet requirements. Raisings are showing signs of an improvement, but it will be some little time yet before all the miners return from peddy cutting, and normal working is possible.

Prices are as follows:—

Deshurghur—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14, and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
11 and 12 seams Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 seam Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's weekly report, dated Calcutta, 27th November, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods—We have had a very strong market during the interval, and prices shew a material advance for all positions. Demand has again been of a general description, and a large trade has transpired, with Hy. C.'s and L'pools for January/June and cornsacks for next season the chief items of interest.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for December at Rs. 33-8-0, for 15th February at Rs. 32-0-0 to Rs. 34-0-0, for March at Rs. 32-8-0, for 15th May at Rs. 31-0-0 to Rs. 32-0-0, for July at Rs. 29-8-0 to Rs. 31-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41x23) for December at Rs. 55-0-0 basis, for December/January at Rs. 54-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 60-0-0, for January at Rs. 59-0-0, for February at Rs. 57-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 57-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 55-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50x30) for Ready at Rs. 54-8-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼ lbs. for December at Rs. 54-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 45-12-0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 51-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 53-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 50-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for December at Rs. 50-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0, for July/October at Rs. 45-0-0; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 2-3-0 to Rs. 2-6-0, for May/June at Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—B. Bags for December at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0 stripped; Hy. C.'s for November at Rs. 50-0-0, for December at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for February at Rs. 48-0-0, for March at Rs. 47-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 44-0-0, July/September at Rs. 44-0-0; Liverpool Twills (36") for November at Rs. 53-0-0 basis; A. Twills for March at Rs. 52-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for January/March at Rs. 56-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 43-0-0; B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 45-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 46-8-0, for February at Rs. 46-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0-0, July/September at Rs. 42-0-0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 55-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians.—Owing to the advance in the price of Jute, there has been a rapid rise in values in this section of the trade. Speculators have been keen buyers, and a large business has been put through with Mills for all positions from January to September, at steadily advancing rates. At the close the feeling is distinctly quieter and prices are easier.

9 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for December at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-8-0, for January/September at Rs. 14-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14-8-0.

50" 10 ozs. for November at Rs. 19-2-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for April at Rs. 83-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 83-8-0 to Rs. 86-0-0, for May/July at Rs. 86-0-0.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.), for January at Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 22-0-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for December at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for December at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0.

11 porters for January/March at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for January/April at Rs. 18-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 19-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0.

40" 12ozs. for December at Rs. 20-4-0 basis, for January at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 basis. Wheat Bags for December at Rs. 21-12-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for Ready at Rs. 39-0-0.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months* — **Milk Food No. 2** *3 to 6 months*

Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.

INDIA'S LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

SWADESHI STORES

WHERE YOU CAN BUY EVERYTHING SWADESHI for THE HILLS OR HOME.

TO BE CORRECTLY DRESSED NEED NOT INVOLVE EXTRAVAGANT OUTLAY.

Not "ready-made" or "semi-ready" but individually cut and tailored to your measures: Linings and Fitting: first class quality: 30% better value than obtainable elsewhere.

Pure Wool Cloths imported by us direct from the Mills, Absolutely Indian-made.

MISFIT MEANS MONEY BACK.

Smart Lounge Suits from superior Navy Blue Coating or Black Coating or Grey Serge or Grey Flannel or Brown striped Flannel.

Rs. 47/8 per suit (coat & pant).
Flannel Trousers white 20/8.

Navy Blue Blazer Coats with superior Brass buttons Rs. 30/8: If taken together Rs. 49/8 for the two: Sports Coats in three different qualities of Tweed for Rs. 17/8: Rs. 18/8: Rs. 20/12.

Cotton Suits from White Drill or Tussores from Rs. 10/12: 12/8 upwards.
Call today for your measurements.

SEE THIS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

th November, 1923.

"I send you herewith a cheque for my son's clothes which were delivered to me esterday.
My son was very pleased with the tailoring which speaks a good deal."

Superior
BLANKETS & RUGS ALL WOOL
Light:
Warm & Hardwearing
Rs. 7: Rs. 10/8: Rs. 15/ &c.

Asoka's Wash Easy—Yellow Barsoap
The King of all Bar soaps
Best for the Laundry:
6 annas per bar:
Rs. 10/8 per box of 30 bars

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ltd.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "Asokas," Bombay
Telephone: 5677.
Branches: KALBADEVI, CHARNI ROAD, POONA AND KARACHI.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

FURTHER RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were passed in Saturday's sitting of the All-India Social Workers' Conference:—

I. PROSTITUTION.

(a) While noting with satisfaction the increasing interest that is being taken by the general public in checking the curse of prostitution in India, this Conference appeals to it to cultivate a more generous and sympathetic attitude towards the victims of this great evil and give all possible support, moral and financial, to start educational and social organizations to enable its victims to become honourable and contented fellow citizens.

(b) The Conference urges on the public to insist on an equally high standard of morality for both the sexes and not to countenance social customs which lead to prostitution.

(c) That this Conference is of opinion that the evil should be combated by:—

1. Legislation to make commercialised professional prostitution, procuration solicitation and the keeping of brothels penal offences;
2. The administration of such legislation with the co-operation of non-official social workers;
3. The organization of special institutions for the rescue and reformation of the victims of the evil;
4. The adequate provision of medical facilities to treat venereal diseases;
5. And educational propaganda to disseminate correct physiological and moral laws of life, hygiene etc.

(d) While thankfully appreciating the efforts made by the various Provincial Legislatures to check the growing evil of prostitution, this Conference is of opinion that legislation should go much further and recommends the formation of Vigilance and Rescue Committees consisting of a majority of non-officials and endow them with statutory powers and adequate finances to undertake propaganda, to supervise the administration of enactments for the checking of prostitution, to train Rescue Workers and run Rescue Homes on non-denominational lines, etc.

(e) This conference draws the attention of Provincial Government which have not yet attempted any legislation against commercialised vice, to Bombay Act IV of 1923, and urges on them that acts on similar lines be passed for their respective provinces.

(f) This Conference seeing that the Government of India has asked for opinion as to the advisability of raising the age of consent to extra marital sexual relations of 18 years records its emphatic opinion that such age should be raised preferably to 21, at least to the statutory age of majority namely 18 years and instruct the General Secretary to forward this resolution to the Home Member.

II.—RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES UPLIFT OF ABORIGINES AND PRISON REFORM.

(a) This Conference being firmly of opinion that the so-called Criminal Tribes are capable of speedy reclamation under proper and humane treatment, expresses satisfaction the results so far achieved by Government and non-official agencies like the Salvation Army and other missions in some Provinces of India, and suggests that the scheme of Agricultural and Industrial Settlement should be considerably expanded so as to bring under their influence all so-called Criminal Tribes, and that where non-official agencies come forth to undertake such work, Government should encourage them by making adequate or liberal financial grants.

(b) As there is no definite standard of criminality by which a whole tribe is declared a Criminal Tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act, and as such declaration brands a large number of innocent men, women and children of the tribe as criminal this Conference urges the Government to make as discriminate and wise use as possible of the term "Criminal" in describing a whole community.

(c) This Conference views with concern the deplorably backward condition of the aboriginal communities of India and calls upon all social workers, the public and Government to devote serious attention towards their uplift.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that the present Prison administration in India is badly in need of reform, and urges on the Legislatures to take immediate action to inaugurate a policy of reformation and education in dealing with the prison population.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) This Conference views with great apprehension the frightful mortality among mothers and infants in India, prticularly in big towns and cities, and, noting with satisfaction the strenuous efforts that are being made by various agencies to reduce it, urges upon the public and the Government further to extend such efforts in both rural and urban areas.

(b) This Conference advocates that maternity benefits be made obligatory on all employers of labour in a manner suited to meet the requirements of women working in large industrial concerns and recommends that the Convention of the Washington Conference be given effect to by the Government in India, and further recommends the necessity of appointing women inspectresses for factories.

(c) This Conference is of opinion that the training of Medical Students, Nurses and Midwives should include the practical study of preventive methods and of subjects relating to Public Health.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that the profession of Nursing is one of the noblest of vocations for women and calls upon Indian women of social standing, character, education and high ideals, to take to this work in ever increasing numbers.

(e) While recognising that properly trained nurses and midwives are essential, this Conference is of opinion that for a long time to come, it would be impossible to replace the indigenous 'Dais' and, therefore, suggests that attempts should be made by Government and recognized bodies to give to 'Dais' some training to improve their efficiency.

(f) Having regard to the great dearth of competent medical and in rural areas, this Conference is of opinion that a special class of Rural Medical Workers some of whom should be women should be created who shall be trained by Government to render First-Aid and simple medical relief, to help to treat and combat the common epidemics, and who may be employed by local bodies, co-operative societies and village unions.

(g) This Conference is of opinion that legislation should be introduced for registration of trained nurses and midwives for the supervision of their work.

IV. DEFECTIVES.

(a) This Conference requests the Government of India to take steps to separate the Blind and the Deaf from the Lepers in the category of 'Infirms' and classify them in the census and other returns under a seprate heading of "The Blind" or "The Deaf" as the case may be.

(b) This Conference requests the Government of India to collect and supplement schedule and census statistics of the 'Blind' and the 'Deaf' on the lines followed in Ireland and to make such information available free of charge to Institutions and social workers working in their behalf.

(c) While urging on both the Government and the public the need for greater sympathy with the lot of the defectives this Conference requests the Government of India to send to foreign countries teachers of the deaf and blind to study of the problem of the defectives.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that provisions should be made for the training of defectives into habits of work and self-reliance, and steps should be taken to check their habits of vagrancy.

(e) This Conference is of opinion that there is a dearth of trained teachers and inadequate number of special schools for the large number of deafs and blind and recommends that teachers be trained and school started at every district headquarters place.

V. TUBERCULOSIS.

This Conference is of opinion that:

(1) A Vigorous Campaign should be carried out to combat tuberculosis under the lead of competent medical authorities and that all Social Service Organizations in the country should co-operate in this matter.

(2) Government should invite the co-operation of all employers of labour for the purpose of providing an adequate living wage and sanitary housing accommodation for the employees.

(3) As the infection of tuberculosis is controllable by proper care and removal of children from infected areas, it is necessary that all Infant Welfare Societies should develop on lines similar to those of the Grancher system in Paris—gradually introducing and encouraging methods of isolating children of infected parents in special Orphanages and Homes.

(4) The Government and the various Municipalities should be approached for:—

(a) The creation of more Tuberculosis Dispensaries commensurate with the population.

(b) The appointment of a special staff of Tuberculosis officers, Nurses and Districts Visitors.

(c) The utilisation and conversion of the existing Municipal Dispensaries for certain days in the week as anti-tuberculosis centres.

(d) Establishing homes for advanced cases and increasing hospital accommodation for tubercular cases.

(e) Establishing more sanatoria on defined and efficient lines.

VI. SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

This Conference recommends that Social Settlement should be established in slums in large cities and in other suitable areas so that educated classes of people might come in closer touch with their poorer brethren and help them in all aspects of their life as friends and good neighbours.

VII. PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRE MOVEMENT.

This Conference recommends to Municipalities and other local bodies to allow and encourage the use of the school buildings as community centres for civic and Social Welfare purposes.

VIII. UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

This Conference fully recognises the right of the so-called untouchable classes to the provision of adequate school facilities and wells and the use of public wells, schools, dharmashalas and temples and heartily supports the Bombay Government in its recent orders that state aid should be withdrawn from such educational institutions as refuse admission to children of these classes.

This Conference further earnestly requests all local workers to give this question a prominent place among their activities.

IX THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

This Conference strongly protests against the continued indifference shown by Railway authorities to the comfort and convenience of the Third Class Railway Passengers and urges upon the Government of India to take early stops to remove their grievances.

X BEGGARS' CENSUS.

Recognising the urgent need for checking the evils of beggary, this Conference recommends to Municipalities and local boards that a census of beggars within their jurisdiction be taken at an early date with a view to study their condition and to introduce effective methods for the amelioration of their condition.

XI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

That the following persons do form the Executive Committee the All-India Social Service League:—

(1) Dr D N Maitra, (Bengal Social Service League); (2) Bengal:—Rai Bahadur Chunilal Bhose; (3) Madras:Rao Bahadur Varadarajulu Naidu, (Madras Social Service League); (4) Bombay:—Miss Engineer, (Seva Sadan, Bombay); (5) Punjab:—A representative to be Co-opted; (6) U P:—Mr Hirdayanath Kunzru, (Prayag Seva Samiti); (7) Behar:—Mr G P Hazari; (8) Delhi:—Secretary of Delhi Social Service League; (9) C P:—Representative to be Co-opted; (10) Mysore:—Mr R Gopalswami Aiyer; (11) Hyderabad Deccan:—Representative to be Co-opted; (12) Gujerat:—Dr Sumant Mehta; (13) Sindh:—Mr P N Vaswami; (14) Y M C A:—Mr K T Paul: (15) The Ramkrishna Seva Mission:—Mr Swami Saradanad, (Belur, Howrah); (16) The Indian Red Cross Society:—Representative to be Co-opted; (17) The Salvation Army:—Representative to be Co-opted; (18) Mr N M Joshi (Bombay Social Service League) General Secretary and Messrs R R Bakhale and D S Savardekar Asstt. Secretaries and the office of the Committee will be in Bombay.

MAHARASTRA VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 1.

The Maharastra Volunteers Conference met at Ahmednagar to-day at 3 p. m. About a hundred delegates and a large number of visitors attended. After the welcome speech of Shri Ram Krishandas Maharaj, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President Vir Vamanrao Joshi of Berar, delivered his presidential address, discussing the need of volunteers to attain Swaraj. Messages of sympathy were received from Maulana Shaukat Ali, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj.

BURMA SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

The Legislative Council voted supplementary grants amounting to 45 and a half lakhs, including 35 and a half for loans and advances, of which twelve were advanced to cultivators, who suffered in the recent floods. The Council also passed a supplementary grant of five lakhs for an additional expenditure in connection with the Britial Empire Exhibition.

Our Special Winter Offer

Gent's Woollen Tweed

NEW OVERCOATS

At Rs. 16/- each

P. Worn Army Woollen Blankets about 60" x 90"

At Rs. 4/- each

Moffusil orders must accompany Cash.

K. C. MARROTT.,

Leading Importers of Waterproofs and Woollen Clothing Suppliers to the Government and Railway.

189, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.** **P. O. Box 127.**

AMRUTA RATNAKARAM

An Infallible Specific for all Diseases

Awarded Several Gold Medals and First Class Certificates of Merit

Prepared by Ayurveda Vaidya Ratnakaram Pandit

Dr. N. V. S. SARMA, Ph.D.Sc., M.D., (Hom.), M.D., (Ayr.), D.Sc., (Hr.)

Dr. L. J. Burman, M.A., Ph.D., D. Sc. Bio., Lit. D., Sahitya Shastri, Vaidyabhushan, etc. of the Educational Institute, Allahabad City says:—'Amruta Ratnakaram marvellously purifies the blood and serves as a Nervine Tonic in all bad cases. I can safely recommend it to those who have had their brains enfeebled in any way and lost the retentive power of Memory.

Price per phial Rs. 5, V.P. Charges Extra. For a complete course of one month, 3 phials Rs.15.

N.B.—Special medicines prescribed for chronic and complicated cases on ascertaining the full history of the complaint.

Apply to:— AYURVEDA SIDDHASRAMAM
411, MINT STREET, MADRAS.

Telephone: No. 559. *Post Box No. 1236.* *Telegrams:* 'RATNAKARAM.

ZANGI

Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged. ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

TESTIMONIAL 1.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballab, Accountant, Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Munsiff Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more.—W. F. St. Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.

Correspondent S. M. L.

Present address:—
J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5,
Benares City.

(1)

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any osher after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

SALVATION

From Poverty & Debt, Disease & Pain, Sorrow & Suffering,

&

SUCCESS

in Service, in Business, in *every* walk of Life, ENSURED BY PSYCHO-THERAPEUTICS, etc. Write stating your desires or wishes (and enclosing one anna stamp) to—

THE SATHYASHRAM,
1514, Ismiah Bazaar, Hyderabad, Deccan.
Good Opening for Agents in Every Town

WE OFFER

Our experience and service to the Indian Princes who intends to build their residence in Delhi. We have designed palaces and many important buildings for their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaneer, Alwar, Indore, Cutch and Gondal and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal We have had the honour of their approval of our work, in recognition of which we have been honoured with the conferment of appointment letters from many of them.

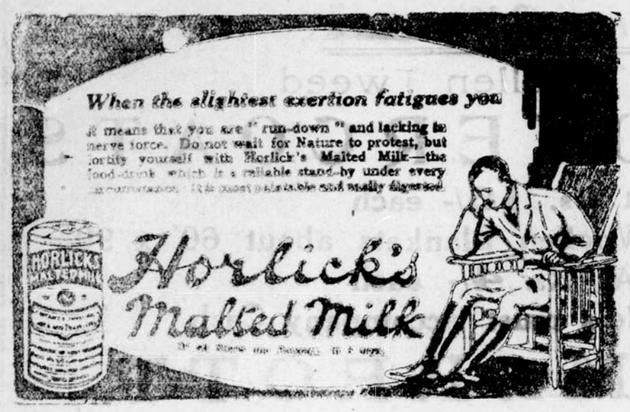
Having, for years, worked under the directions of the late Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., of Jaipur fame, we are in a position to design large palatial buildings of the Indo-Saracenic and other styles.

Our terms will be found very moderate and we are prepared to undertake construction on reasonable terms.

We are at present supervising the construction of a Palace for the Maharajkumar Saheb of Cutch at Cutch Mandvi and so all communications should be addressed here.

NATHULALL SHANKERLALL
Architects.
JAIPUR.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives, the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance.
Horlick's
Malted Milk

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Elegant Dress Watches:
18-ct. Gold
Thomis ... Rs. 175
Semi-Thin ... 250
Directoire ... 300
Paris ... 300

"MY partner always complains I'm late—don't know why, but somehow or other this climate seems to affect my watch."
"Take my advice—my name's Neverlate by-the-way-get a WEST END WATCH. They're built to stand this climate."
"What? Oh yes, they've got them in "Dress" patterns. Very smart little watches, too. Slip into the pocket without upsetting the set of your waistcoat.
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
New Enlarged Catalogue sent FREE to any address

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is excellent for
—the world-famed remedy for digestive disorders—has a world-wide reputation amongst countless thousands of people who have proved its worth any time this last fifty years. They know from experience that Mother Seigel's Syrup
is excellent for
those who suffer from stomach and liver troubles. It assists the stomach to do its work thoroughly and efficiently, by toning and stimulating it to healthy activity, and it has a most beneficial effect upon both the liver and bowels. Try this world-famed remedy for your digestive disorders!
BILIOUSNESS-HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

Illustrated Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle"

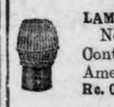
The Most Readable
SUNDAY PAPER
IN INDIA
CONTAINS
Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams
SPECIAL FEATURES:
LONDON LETTER—By B. G. Horniman.
A BOMBAY DIARY.
THE WORLD OF SPORT.
AUCTION BRIDGE OF TO-DAY.
INDIAN MUSIC
SHORT STORY.
WOMAN'S PAGE, Etc.
A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.
Annual Subscription
LOCAL ... Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL ... Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN ... Rs. 9-0
Single Copy Annas two only.

No. 4711. Eau de Cologne
Sold by All Chemists and Perfumer's Agents
No. 4711 GLYCERINE ROSE SOAP
PATEL LTD. 151 Chukla Street, Bombay 3

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

LATEST ARRIVALS! SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

TAIL LAMPS for FORD CARS.
Electric—complete with Double contact Bulb. Excellent black finish.
Rs. 2-12 each.
In Dozen lots ..... Rs. 2-8 each.

PULL and PUSH SWITCHES.
Nicely finished in Black, with nickel plated button.
Single-Point, Rs. 1-12 each
Two-Point, Rs. 3-4 each

LAMP ADAPTORS or PLUGS.
No. 32 G. Single or Double Contact. Suitable for most American cars. Made to last.
Rs. 0-12 each-Dozen lots Rs. 6-12
In Gross lots, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.
The above are reduced NETT Prices, and can not be duplicated when present stocks are sold.
The Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 6006: Telegrs: "AUTOMOTIVE."

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.
CLUBWALLA & CO.,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET FORT .. .. BOMBAY.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.
All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.
AGENTS:—
Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,
2 RAMPART ROW, FORT.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—
Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons, SHALE BUILDINGS' FORT, BOMBAY.

No man is free who is not Master of Himself.
(Shakespeare)

If you are having a decent income, why not save a part of it with the object of buying a house for your family.
The man who owns his HOME has increased his assets of Self-Respect and Independence. The Home owner is an especially desirable Citizen.
Study our "HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME" and begin to save if you have not already done so:
The Central Bank of India, Limited.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.